The Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGN.

Further Evidences of English Sensitiveness Regarding the Alabama Claims.

cy Specimens of Journalistic Vanity and Vehemence.

The Treaty Made the Tory Pretext for the Overthrow of the Gladstone Government.

Probable Bogus Remarks of Queen Victoria on the Subject.

No Serious Complications Feared by the United States Government.

The German and Anti-German Parties in Russia.

Speculations as to the Tenure of the Russo-German Alliance.

Turkey's Ultimate Fall Clearly Foreshadowed.

Switzerland Protests Against the Deportation of Communists into Its Territory.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

THE ENGLISH SIDE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The tone of the press on the Alabama claims has slightly moderated, and all look forward to the Queen's Speech, to-morrow, for the positive announcement of the stand taken by the Government with regard to the American case.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The *Times* of Saturday used the following language: "We repudiate the construction which has been put on the Treaty of Washington in the American case, and must withdraw from the arbitration if this construction is maintained; but, this point rectified, we are ready to stand loyally by the treaty."

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The *Times* to-day is afraid that the attempt to solve the Alabama difficulty may prove a vortex, and hopes the failure will not excite bitter feelings in America.

The Post thinks it will be time enough when the United States refuse to withdraw their demand for indirect damages, to decide upon future action. Menaces are now ungracious.

The Daily News says that the Queen, in her speech on the opening of Parliament, to-morrow, will express a wish that the tribunal at Geneva may be able to proceed with its duties on a basis acceptable to the British Government.

The weekly press is savage and bellicose, especially the *Saturday Review*. They generally test the ground that the United States preferred to have no settlement, and wished to hold these Alabama claims as a perpetual menace for political uses.

The *Times* complains that the American case has been translated into continental languages and scattered broadcast over Europe. If the intention is to make retraction impossible, no method could be chosen which could prove more effective. "Our expectation of a successful issue," continues the *Times*, "is extremely moderate. We do not give up all hope, but, a misunderstanding once being established, there can be no question but that the abandonment of all the pretensions of the claims to a Board of Arbitration."

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Great interest is felt here in the discussion of the Alabama claims now going on in England, and the result is awaited with much anxiety.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this afternoon announces that it has seen an early copy of the Queen's speech, which is to be delivered at the opening of Parliament to-morrow. It thereupon proceeds to give the annexed abstract of the contents of the document. The Queen, says the *Gazette*, congratulates Parliament and the country that her relations with all the nations of Europe are of the most friendly character. Considerable space is devoted to the subject of the Alabama claims, upon which the Queen says:

To uphold the sanctity and to extend the area of my international obligations, I have concluded a treaty with the United States of America for the settlement of questions which have been discussed for some years. It having become obvious that the horrors of war are avoidable by peaceful instrument instead of the arbitrament of the sword, I have given my consent to a reference of the Alabama claims to an International tribunal, the highest authority to which their decision could have been intrusted. Through pardonable overeagerness on the part of the negotiators, the claims were not explicitly limited to direct losses, and therefore the President of the United States has preferred a considerable amount of indirect claims, to many of which my Government is unmoved. I hope the amount to be ultimately awarded will not exceed the French payment to Germany." The Queen deplores the troubles in India, felicitates Parliament upon the Finances of the country, and the collection of unprecedented revenue; refers to the peaceable state of Ireland and promises the introduction of bills in relation to the ballot, for the regulation of the mines, for the acquisition of railways by the State, and for the regulation of licenses for the sale of liquor.

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NOTE TO EDITORS.—Private information has been received from the London agent that the Pall Mall *Gazette* has probably been hoaxed.]

A CANADIAN VIEW.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 5.—The intimation of the English press of the intention of the British Government to repudiate the treaty of Washington, excites grave comments here. It is believed that such a violent course would be almost a certain signal for war. The English Government, it is thought, will not follow public opinion so far as to take so decisive a step. The merchants of Halifax are deeply interested in the treaty.

THE AMERICAN SIDE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The *Herald's* Washington special says that the excitement among high officials in that city, in consequence of our relations with England, is very great, and that there have been constant conferences between representatives of the American Government and the English Embassy. The situation in England, as represented by the English Legation at Washington, is of the gravest character. The Tory party, although represented by Stafford Northcote on the Joint High Commission, desires to force the Alabama question upon Parliament, and compel such a vote as would declare its want of confidence in the Gladstone Ministry, in consequence of rejecting an amendment of the Alabama claims to carry the assaults of the Tories.

Despatches have been received at Washington urging the Administration to withdraw the claims for consequential damages; but the President is firm in his conviction that the case as presented by our Government shall not be amended or withdrawn. He regards the Geneva Commission as a Court, and feels that America has a right to be heard before that Court, like any other party to an action, and leave the question to its decision. If our case shows any surprising feature, the fault will be with the English, who permitted themselves, for their own gain, to become parties to acts of war upon the United States. The President also feels that the necessities of any English Cabinet now will not be permitted to force his Administration into a false position.

A despatch has been received from Minister Schenck, to the effect that the excitement in London is intense, but no recommendations are made.

The English Minister, Thornton, combats the view of the Administration as to the Geneva Commission being a Court, and urges that it be treated as an amicable Conference. He contends that there could be no peace if our case was presented in the form of an indictment for misdemeanor.

Secretary Fish does not see how any claim can be withdrawn. If, in his judgment, Sir Alexander Cockburn should withdraw, there would be no hope of an amicable settlement.

"Mr. Evarts is about to return to this country for further instructions."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Accounts from England regarding the dissatisfaction with the treaty of Washington, produce no excitement whatever in Executive and Congressional circles, nor is it considered that any complication between the two countries can result from the agitation of the question in England, and it is believed that matters at issue will be settled in accordance with the terms of the treaty. None of the members of the two Committees on Foreign Affairs have heard of any dissatisfaction with the treaty apart from the London press, nor has their attention been called to the subject by either the President or Secretary of State, and it is equally certain that they and other members of Congress will stand by the treaty as it is, without yielding to any demand which will affect its purposes, and such is also said to be the determination of those connected with the Executive Department, whose right it was to present this American statement of the case, with as much earnestness as was exercised by the British themselves.

RUSSIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A correspondent who has long lived in Russia, writes from Moscow of the two great parties, the German and Russian, in the Empire, and of the power and influence they exercise of German party. He says: "This is not to be understood the real Germans alone, of whom there are a great many in the country, but that portion of the Russian population bearing German names, and descendants from German parentage, even dating back in many cases 200 years, and often more Russian in sentiment and feeling than the Russians themselves. Numerically they are, of course, not by any means so strong as their opponents, but the Emperor is on their side, and he counts for a million. He is so German in sentiment, and has apparently so much more confidence in the integrity, steadiness and executive capacities of this class of his subjects, that he has given them two-thirds of the offices in the Empire, and has even gone so far as to allow none but Germans to be apothecaries or deal in any manner in drugs or medicines, giving as a reason that the pure Russian peasants are either not sufficiently well instructed in the art of mixing drugs, or not sufficiently upright in their dealings to have the lives of their fellow-subjects entrusted to their care. It is this party, headed by the Emperor, who have sympathized with Germany during the late war with France; who inspired the articles in the official journal, and who are rejoicing in the hopes of a German alliance. As a rule they most positively detest the French, and it is a curious fact that this element of rule has not yet died out, although the family trees from which they sprung were, in many cases, transplanted into Russia at least 200 years ago. They laugh at the idea of Russia becoming the dominant race among the Slavonic, and maintain that it is only opportunity in the arts and sciences, and advancement in the progress of civilization, that can give a man the supremacy; and they do not hesitate to affirm that in these attainments the Sclavonic peoples under the rule of Austria and Prussia are far in advance of the Russian brethren; that the very talk of forming a federation of the Sclavonic races with the Russian as the dominant power, for the simple reason that Russia is better than all the others in the very qualities that could alone give her the supremacy—enlightenment and civilization."

Concerning the old Russians, the correspondent remarks: "Among these may be ranked the old Russian nobility, who detest this new German alliance, and who hate the Germans and love the French, in spite of Moscow and the Crimean war. With them may be classed the great mass of the Russian people, who, in so far as they may be supposed to have political sentiments and opinions, hate the Germans most bitterly, without, probably, knowing why. They believe in the future confederation of all the Sclavonic races, with Russia at their head, and, perhaps, in the ultimate amalgamation of all these races into one mighty Empire, which shall be the means of carrying Christianity and civilization, to the farthest confines of Asia. They believe in the agglomeration of the races and languages, and they say that sooner or later Europe will be divided into three great Asiatic people confederations—that of the Latin races comprising France, Italy, and Spain; that of the Teutonic races comprising England, Germany, and a part of Austria, and those comprising all of the Sclavonic people, numbering in all one hundred and twenty-five millions. To this end, they say, must be sacrificed and divided between the Sclaves and the Germans, and the Turks must be driven over the Bosphorus. This is the dream of the future of Russia, and the Czarovitch is violently and openly Pan-Slavist and anti-German. When he was passing through Frankfort, some two months ago, all the Germans, including the leader, of the revolutionary gang captured at St. Fergo, about thirty miles from Matamoras.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, India, Feb. 5.—Deputy Commissioner Cowan has order fifty Kaoks mutineers to be blown from the mouths of cannon.

THE WEST.

Latest from the Snow-Bound Trains on the Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, Feb. 5.—Four or five inches more snow fell along the snow-blockade belt of the Union Pacific on Saturday night and Sunday, accompanied by high wind, and drifting badly. Passenger trains from Ogden Jan. 26, are reported at Missouri Station. The passengers are subsisting on crackers and fish. Passengers leaving Omaha Jan. 15 to 28, are reported as passing Rock Creek station yesterday, having been six days going the last fifty miles.

Provisions had become scarce at Medicine Bow Station, and a party of men were to start for Laramie, to-day, with sleds to procure supplies.

It was very cold at Rawlins this evening, with a high wind. The snow is drifting, and no train has arrived.

Fearful Tragedy Near Norwich, Conn.

NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 5.—Wm. Irving, an employé of Dr. Johnson, of Bozrah, Conn., to-day shot and fatally wounded the Doctor's daughter because she would not marry him. He shot his young lady friend in the presence of her mother, whom he also attempted to murder by beating her over the head with the gun. Irving then locked himself in his room and cut his throat in such a manner as to cause death.

NORWICH, Feb. 5.—When a surgeon arrived from this city, he found the shot had only inflicted a slight wound on the side of Miss Johnson's face, but there was a terrible fracture of the skull. It is supposed that Irving, after stunning Mrs. Johnson, beat in the young lady's skull with the barrel of the gun. One of the barrels was not discharged. Irving then attacked the servant girl, who entered the room, but she fled and gave the alarm.

Mrs. Johnson died at 5 o'clock this evening.

LOUISIANA.

Warmouth Before the Congressional Committee at New Orleans—Warmouth's Message to the Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—Governor Warmouth was before the Congressional Investigating Committee to-day. His testimony, which was not concluded, occupied several hours. He presented his side of the case very strongly, and alluded to the position of those implicated in the disturbances which had already been impressed in his favor after a hearing of his opponents and only few of his friends. He swore that of the members of the Custom House Convention of August, eighty-one, or substantially all of the members, were either Government employés, and sinecures to or proxies made by the Convention to fill out a quorum. Telegrams to and from Washington, and other documentary evidence produced, go to show that the President exerted his influence very decidedly on the Custom House side of the fight of last month up to the time of Carter's withdrawal.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—The message from Governor Warmouth to the Legislature says that 31 days of the session have been dissipated in contests which have tended much to weaken the confidence of the people in free government. There are laws on the statute books which must be modified, and which the Legislature is pledged in the most solemn manner to modify in a way to render them unobjectionable to the majority of the people. The public voice has spoken on this behalf with no uncertain sound. It is the duty of the Representatives to give the people's will the force of law without further delay.

The Governor says: "I will be candid with you and say that your plighted faith is suspected on this subject. While so much time is wasted in delay, every consideration of justice to the people, to yourselves, and to myself requires that the resolution of this question be speedily and finally received your prompt and undivided attention."

The message recites that the condition of affairs which in 1868 made necessary the enactment of most stringent registration and election laws in a great measure had ceased to exist. Political rights of white and colored citizens, then unsettled and hostile, have now been established on a basis of quiet and growing respect, and all other civil rights which were necessary to bolster up and sustain the Republican party in this State it is better that it should perish than to use.

He recommends the modification of the Constabulary, Printing, and Revenue laws, and of all relating to the Metropolitan Police law, and of all railroad charters whose work is not already commenced. The latter would save the State $15,000,000.

Concluding with the subjects of political and economical reform, the Governor says: "So fully has a committal been made on these subjects that failure to organize into law will, it will be universally and justly regarded as unmitigated treachery and contempt for public opinion."

All the civic and State courts and the Congressional Investigating Committee have agreed to hold no sessions on Mardi-Gras day, the 13th inst., and thus display proper taste to be the only ever known in this country. The Mystic Krewe of Comus will appear in grand allegorical procession. The Grand Duke Alexis and suite have timed their visit so as to be here during the carnival. Guests from all parts of the country are already flocking to the city.

ILLINOIS.

The Storm in the Central Part of the State—Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—Appointment of Circuit Clerk—Not Guilty.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 5.—Yesterday, in this section of the State, it was cold and very disagreeable, with a driving fall of snow; but this morning the storm commenced in earnest, continued all day, and the result has been the greatest fall of snow that has occurred for years, over ten inches having fallen since morning, and it has not yet ceased. There has been no wind, and therefore railroad travel will not be materially retarded. Should a wind arise, however, and doubtless extends over a large territory.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners will meet this city to-morrow, being the regular monthly meeting of the Board.

The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society visited Springfield to-day to perfect the necessary arrangements for the erection of buildings required for the State Fair, to be held there in September.

D. G. Rannells has been appointed, by Judge Leland, Circuit Clerk of Kendall County, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Albert M. Hobbs.

Mr. Rannells had filled the official bond.

Monroe Gay, who was indicted in the United States Court for the crime of robbing the mail at Hall's Station, Kane County, was put on his trial to-day and found not guilty, the jury standing 8 for conviction and 4 against.

INDIANA.

Railroad Projects—The Bright Perjury Trial—Fatal Fall.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 5.—A citizens' meeting was held at the Board of Trade rooms this afternoon, which recommended that the Council make an appropriation for a preliminary survey of a narrow gauge road from that city to the coal fields, and the Council appointed a Committee this evening to carry out the request. It is the intention of the city to either build the road or subscribe for a block of the stock in order that it may be controlled in the interests of the manufactures at this place.

The second trial of R. J. Bright, State Printer, for perjury, commenced to-day.

John Mathers, an old man who has charge of the unfinished building intended for the Woman's Reformatory, near this city, fell through a hatchway in that building last night, and died from his injuries this morning.

The Covington & Chicago Railroad Company filed its articles of association to-day. The only line in Indiana mentioned is commencing at Covington, Fountain County, and run in the most eligible route to the State line of Illinois, in the direction of Bloomington, McLean County, Ill. The length of the road will be twenty-five miles.

OHIO.

Steamboatmen's Meeting at Cincinnati—Bridge Accident.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—The steamboatmen held a meeting to-day in the interest of the new Steamboat law, at which there was a general expression of disapprobation at the turn things were taking in Congress. Captain Hale, during his remarks, said he was not prepared to favor a separate inspection organization, but it seemed to him that if other means failed the steamboatmen should organize from the Mississippi to the Gulf, and elect their votes for the men who would be attentive to their interests.

A committee of ten was appointed to proceed to Washington to-morrow and confer with those already there, and the Secretary was directed to inform kindred associations of this action.

Charles Kinnier, employed in building the Newport-Cincinnati bridge, fell to-day from the structure and was killed.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Illinois.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 5.

NO QUORUM.

The Senate was called to order by Senator STARNE, at 10 o'clock, ten members being present, and adjourned till 10 a. m. Tuesday morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several House bills and Senate bills were read a first or second time, 75 members being present.

Adjourned at noon till to-morrow morning.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—A petition was presented in the Massachusetts House of Assembly, by the Rev. James Freeman Clarke and others, for a declaratory statute that women are entitled to hold office in the Commonwealth.

Ku-Klux Outrage in Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—A gentleman from Tennessee just in this city, reports the following Ku-Klux operations which came under his observation on the way to this city from Memphis: At Brownsville, Tenn., on Friday, a party of Ku-Klux had taken a negro, whose dead body was placed on the train by a brother and sister of deceased. About the same time the train was boarded by some hundred Ku-Klux, each armed with two heavy revolvers. After the train had left the station the Ku-Klux commenced firing at negroes on the cars, wounding four, two of them very badly. A number of other persons had their clothing perforated with bullets. The train passed through the woods one of the party passed through the baggage car and over the tender, from which place he fired on the engineer, the bullets passing through the engineer's hat. The engineer now seized his assailant, and hurled him from the train down an embankment, the brakeman firing two shots after him. The supposition is that they expected to stop the train, and take possession of objectionable negroes in the crowd.

At Bell's station the party left the train, taking their wounded with them.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The low barometer in Texas will probably move rapidly northeastward over the Ohio Valley. Southeast winds will veer to the Southwest in the Gulf States and Texas. The area of rain will move north and northeast, extend, on Tuesday, northwestward into Canada, and an area of rising barometer with clear weather will prevail from Lake Michigan to the Missouri Valley. Cloudy and threatening weather will prevail in the South Atlantic and Middle States.

On Sunday evening the extensive livery establishment of J. H. Estabrook, in Denver, filled with valuable horses, carriages and other property, was destroyed by fire, entirely destroyed. Forty-eight horses perished in the flames, valued at $10,000; carriages, $10,000; harness, $2,000; sleighs, $2000; hay, $12,000; corn, $600; oats, $200; customers' property, $2,000; building, the total loss about $35,000. There is but little insurance. A beautiful black horse, "Douglas," so familiar to people on the streets, was in the fire and perished.

WASHINGTON.

Continuation of the Debate in the Senate on the Amnesty Bill.

Messrs. Sumner and Carpenter the Principal Speakers.

Passage of Another Sweeping Disability Bill in the House.

General Sickles' Testimony in Favor of the McGarrahan Claim.

Prospect of a Favorable Report on the Illinois Two Per Cent Claim.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE McGARRAHAN CASE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—General Sickles has presented his testimony in the McGarrahan case to the Senate Committee on Public Lands. He detailed his whole connection with the case as counsel from his retention in 1868. In October, 1868, he made request of President Lincoln to act upon the case, and soon after, in an interview with Mr. Lincoln, the latter informed him he had ordered a patent to issue. He then went to see Secretary Usher about it, and was informed that the patent would issue immediately. It was, however, delayed, and upon inquiry of Mr. Usher he was told there was doubt in the Department whether the patent should issue to the original grantee or McGarrahan, to whom it was assigned. After other delays, he called on Mr. Lincoln, when the latter told him that the patent had been signed, and he was surprised that he (Sickles) had not received it, and said he would attend to the matter. After this it appeared that the patent had been withheld at the instance of the Attorney for the New Idria Company.

CLAIMS OF WESTERN STATES.

Judge Allison, of Indiana, has had the question of the 2 per cent claim of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio referred to him by the Judiciary Committee for report. The understanding is that the report will be in favor of the validity of the claim.

THE ARMY BILL

will be reported this week. The whole amount will be about $30,000,000, which is little less than the estimates.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL

is nearly ready. It appropriates $4,250,000. The whole deficiency, last year, was about $6,000,000.

THE TOLEDO OFFICES.

Representative Peck, of Ohio, has been trying for some time to secure the removal of Collector Swigart and ex-Postmaster Wells, of Toledo. To-day he gave the following version of his campaign:

"If I could only get these two men out, I would be ready to resign, but I am having a rocky time. Ever since I have been here Peckites, and, after putting me off several times, he, and, after make the removals if Boutwell was present. Boutwell is not here just now, but at last said I could tell the President he could go ahead with this. [Under the rose, Mr. Boutwell (Massachusetts) sent me word of his bill,—and had stated two points in which its constitutionality seemed doubtful. He was in favor of the principle of the bill, and had embodied in his substitute all of it that was clearly constitutional. But the Senate from Massachusetts did not seem to be anxious for the passage of the bill to secure civil rights, unless it had some speech or claw tearing into the Constitution. The Senator had also gone back a whole year and arraigned him for having spoken of the Declaration of Independence as a revolutionary pronunciamento. It certainly was just that, and he wondered what there was in the expression which so rankled in the Senator's mind. He could not believe that it was mere use of the adjective, and he supposed it must have been resentment at the long time it took the Declaration of Independence. He saw that Mr. Carpenter smiled. He always smiled when the Declaration was mentioned.

Mr. CARPENTER. It was a smile of appreciation. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER. Very well. But, not content with striking at the colored citizen in the temple of justice, the Senator sets up the distinction in the church; affirming, however, in which he is not original, for he has been anticipated by the Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby, who reports his congregation to have sung on a certain occasion this hymn:

Shall niggers black this land possess,
And mix with us up here,
Oh no, my friends, my father guess
We'll never stand that ere.

[Laughter on the floor and in the galleries.]

Sir, I am glad to hear that the Senator's speech! I do not know that I need say any more.

Mr. CARPENTER. Oh yes; go right on.

Mr. SUMNER. I will, as the Senator invites me. He sets himself up here as the representative of caste in the Christian Church, and we are espousing that cause pleads the Constitution of the United States. But, sir, I think I can point out, [Laughter,] and I hope I can point out, error. I hesitate to refer to it, but the Senator has introduced it himself. The Senator has never forgiven the declaration of Independence. [Laughter, especially by Carpenter.] The Senator smiles. Very well; I have been long enough in the chamber to witness the violation of public opinion on that great Magna Charta to have seen it derided by others more than it ever was by the Senator. [Laughter.]

Mr. CARPENTER. I wish the Senator would state when I ever derided the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. SUMNER. "I am coming to that." Mr. Sumner then quoted the remarks made by Calhoun, Cheate, and Andrew Johnson on the subject, and said that in a speech in April, 1876, Carpenter had spoken of the principles set forth in the Declaration as "the generalities of that revolutionary pronunciamento." He referred to this with great reluctance.

Mr. CARPENTER. I hope the reluctance is not on my account. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER. When the Senator spoke last on this subject, however, it was no longer a revolutionary pronunciamento.

Mr. CARPENTER. Oh, yes it is. I stand by that. I glory in that revolutionary pronunciamento and from it spring all that revolutionary history of ours.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Then you ought to give some effect to it.

Mr. SUMNER. The Senator says he glories in it. Then let him give it some effect. I hope he won't take it all out in glory. I hope he will see that some of it is transfused into human rights.

Mr. CARPENTER. Yes, all that is consistent with the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. SUMNER. The Constitution is a machine, a great and beneficent machine. The declaration of Independence supplies the principles which are to give character and motion to that machine.

Mr. CARPENTER said he had just heard himself ridiculed, reviled, and misrepresented, because he had been unable to agree with the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) as to the amendment of his bill,—and had stated two points in which its constitutionality seemed doubtful. He was in favor of the principle of the bill, and had embodied in his substitute all of it that was clearly constitutional. But the Senator

COMMON COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

The Mayor Calls for Immediate Appropriations of Money for Various Purposes.

Appointment of Pound-Keepers for the Different Divisions.

List of School Land Lessees in Arrears for Rent.

The Fire Ordinance Referred Back to an Enlarged Committee.

A Public Meeting to be Held This Afternoon to Consider Its Provisions.

The Matter of the City Printing Settled in Favor of the "Post."

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President McAvoy in the chair. There were also present the following Aldermen: Bowen, Cory, McGenniss, Thompson, Dagsy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Culleton, Bailey, Bateham, Powell, Holden, Bond, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Butler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Woodman.

MONEY ASKED.

The following communication was read from His Honor the Mayor:

"The great fire of October last destroyed, in common with that of many of our citizens, a large amount of property belonging to the corporation. No adequate provision was or could have been made for the expenditure necessarily resulting from this great casualty. A temporary building for the City officers had to be erected, the sewers to be put in repair, lamp-posts to be replaced, and, while it appears probable that the Police Court rooms to be reconstructed, and many miles of roads and sidewalks to be rebuilt, no money has been ordered necessary had to be incurred. To raise the money to meet a portion of these expenses, authority was given by the Act of the Legislature, March 16, 1871, to borrow the sum of $130,782 84, for the purposes indicated in the order, and respectfully recommend its passage. JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

FIREMEN'S AND ORDERS.

WHEREAS, By the great casualty of the 8th and 9th of October, 1871, a large part of the City was destroyed by fire, there arose a necessity for the erection of temporary buildings for the use of the City officers and others; building temporary City Hall; building and repairing sidewalks; repairing sewers; repairing lamp-posts and erecting new ones in the same; building and repairs to Police Court rooms, the reconstruction of engine houses, and many other purposes, to wit, $130,782.84, necessary to be incurred in making such temporary buildings, etc.

Ordered, That the Mayor and Comptroller be, and they are hereby authorized to borrow the sum of $130,782.84 for the purposes aforesaid, for a space of time, to wit, the close of the next municipal year, which shall include the interest and a fund to the amount authorized to be raised in the next general tax levy and subraised therein.

The following is the appropriation asked for on estimates:

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For clearing debris, etc.; amount expended, $6,261.26.

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GENTLEMEN: The ordinance passed May 26, 1871, to establish and regulate pounds in the city of Chicago, provides things that "there shall be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council, one pound-keeper in the center of the three divisions of the city, and the term of office of each pound-keeper shall be for two years and no longer, unless sooner removed by the Mayor; provided, that the pound-keepers first appointed under this ordinance shall hold their offices until the first Monday of December next." The office is therefore now vacant.

The ordinance further provides that "every pound-keeper shall receive a salary of $100 per month, payable monthly," and further provides that in case a member of the police force is appointed such Pound-Master, he shall receive, in addition to the $100 per month, his regular compensation as police officer. While the ordinance does not in terms require the Mayor to appoint a police officer as Pound-Keeper, yet it does so by say one else that the Mayor of the city may appoint, and I therefore respectfully submit the following persons for your consideration and approval, to wit: Edwin D. Hackett for the North Division; and Hugh Gorman for the South Division, subject to the concurrence of your honorable body in such appointment. JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

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First. Against the whole of Section 3, which forbids the use of buildings for certain occupations therein named, and subjects and suppresses all such occupations, and having a tendency to drive manufacturers and mechanics out of the city.

Second. We firmly remonstrate against that part of said Section 3 which requires all smoke escaped from the furnaces, etc., to be led through water, and from the same to escape first in height. This we believe to be very expensive and impracticable, and would involve fires. We have yet to learn that any fire has originated from smoke-stacks, while many fires have originated in buildings where branches of business are carried on which are prohibited by the ordinance, such as the wholesale and retail stores on South Water, Lake, and Randolph streets, Wabash avenue, and Michigan and Fourth avenues, South Division, while many manufactories where smoke-stacks of from and less in height than the one above mentioned have been in operation from fifteen to twenty-five years, and no fire has occurred therein, originating from said cause.

We are of the opinion that, if an ordinance were desired to prevent the establishments of manufactories in the city and drive out those already here in this section, it could not be more effectual in accomplishing that end.

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A petition, signed by Fred Wyeth & S. H. Harris, Smith & Allen, Millard & Decker, and others, was presented. After referring to the portion of the fire ordinance relating to combustible roofing, the petitioners say:

We believe that it creates a partial monopoly in and for the benefit of certain manufacturers and roofers, and to the exclusion of other material of equal if not greater merit, and while it appears or permits a composition of gravel, but one material, to wit, "distilled cement," or article entirely unknown to the trade, but which we understand is claimed to be patented, that well-known compounds "distilled tar or pitch," and resulting from the manufacture of illuminating gas, and being that which is a manufacturers and apply material known to the trade, and the quality of which when combined with gravel is under the authority of your Fire and Water Committee, by their existing ordinance, to be decided upon as to that which your ordinance, as now re-cited, admits.

Now, therefore, we would petition your honorable body to so amend that portion of the ordinance which is referred to, that it may read as follows: No felt, tar, or composition roofing of any kind shall be placed upon or used in the construction of any roof of any building within the fire limits (or fire limits) except the same is laid upon or over a covering of water line cement, or other equally incombustible material, of not less than one-half an inch in thickness. The felt must be covered with distilled cement, or other equally incombustible material, well covered with gravel or other incombustible material.

The changes which we make are by no violence to the just claims of any one, nor do they in any way lessen the security against fire, which the ordinance in question contemplates, but simply admits of other material of equal merit, and we submit that we have equally justly entitled to your consideration.

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A list of the lessees of school lands refusing to pay their rents, was submitted by the Comptroller, whose report contained the following facts:

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The undersigned manufacturers of the city of Chicago respectfully but firmly remonstrate against certain parts of so-called fire ordinance now pending before your honorable body, to wit:

First. Against the whole of Section 3, which forbids the use of buildings for certain occupations therein named, and subjects and suppresses all such occupations, and having a tendency to drive manufacturers and mechanics out of the city.

Second. We firmly remonstrate against that part of said Section 3 which requires all smoke escaped from the furnaces, etc., to be led through water, and from the same to escape first in height. This we believe to be very expensive and impracticable, and would involve fires. We have yet to learn that any fire has originated from smoke-stacks, while many fires have originated in buildings where branches of business are carried on which are prohibited by the ordinance, such as the wholesale and retail stores on South Water, Lake, and Randolph streets, Wabash avenue, and Michigan and Fourth avenues, South Division, while many manufactories where smoke-stacks of from and less in height than the one above mentioned have been in operation from fifteen to twenty-five years, and no fire has occurred therein, originating from said cause.

We are of the opinion that, if an ordinance were desired to prevent the establishments of manufactories in the city and drive out those already here in this section, it could not be more effectual in accomplishing that end.

We have no desire to dictate to your honorable body in this or any other matter, but must, and do most earnestly and firmly remonstrate against the said Section 3, and respectfully request your honorable body that portions relating to smoke escapes, as not being required for the prevention of fires.

PERMISSION WANTED.

Ald. Woodman presented a petition from William Steele, for erecting a lot on North Wells street, upon which he was building a frame structure, not yet completed. The petitioner set forth that he had a family living in the unfinished dwelling, and asked permission to finish the house. It was referred to the Board of Public Works.

A petition from Mr. Rasch, asking permission to finish a house on De Koven street, was also referred.

A petition from the Union Brass Manufacturing Company and Crear, Adams & Company, asking permission to build a brick shop over a public lane, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division.

A communication from the Markland Lamp Company, offering the T. T. Markland Patent Street Lamps at a cost of 30 per lamp, with the same plates as were furnished by the Committee on Gas Lights.

SALE OF A SCHOOL BUILDING.

Ald. Daggy said at the last meeting of the Council the Committee on Schools were ordered to report on sale of the school building on the corner of Twenty-second and Halsted streets. The report was in the hands of the Clerk.

The report set forth that the sum of $900, the sum offered, was not half its price, and recommended its rejection. The Committee recommended the passage of an order authorizing the Mayor and Comptroller to sell it at public sale for not less than $900. It was concurred in.

INQUIRIES.

Ald. Holden submitted a resolution directing the Comptroller to report the amount of money in the City Treasury Sept. 1, 1870, and the amount in the Treasury quarterly since, including Dec. 1, 1871. The resolution was adopted.

FELT ROOFING.

A communication from Mr. VanCadel, Messrs. Wheelock, Boyington, and others, stating that a felt and composition roof needed no plastering, and suggesting a change in the requirements of the ordinance that all such roofing be placed upon composition, was temporarily laid over.

A petition, signed by Fred Wyeth & S. H. Harris, Smith & Allen, Millard & Decker, and others, was presented. After referring to the portion of the fire ordinance relating to combustible roofing, the petitioners say:

We believe that it creates a partial monopoly in and for the benefit of certain manufacturers and roofers, and to the exclusion of other material of equal if not greater merit, and while it appears or permits a composition of gravel, but one material, to wit, "distilled cement," or article entirely unknown to the trade, but which we understand is claimed to be patented, that well-known compounds "distilled tar or pitch," and resulting from the manufacture of illuminating gas, and being that which is a manufacturers and apply material known to the trade, and the quality of which when combined with gravel is under the authority of your Fire and Water Committee, by their existing ordinance, to be decided upon as to that which your ordinance, as now re-cited, admits.

Now, therefore, we would petition your honorable body to so amend that portion of the ordinance which is referred to, that it may read as follows: No felt, tar, or composition roofing of any kind shall be placed upon or used in the construction of any roof of any building within the fire limits (or fire limits) except the same is laid upon or over a covering of water line cement, or other equally incombustible material, of not less than one-half an inch in thickness. The felt must be covered with distilled cement, or other equally incombustible material, well covered with gravel or other incombustible material.

The changes which we make are by no violence to the just claims of any one, nor do they in any way lessen the security against fire, which the ordinance in question contemplates, but simply admits of other material of equal merit, and we submit that we have equally justly entitled to your consideration.

It was laid over.

PETITION FOR CHANGE OF FIRE LIMITS.

Ald. Meteralf presented a petition asking for a change in the fire limits, making the limits as follows: Commencing at the intersection of Kinzie street and Ashland avenue, thence east to Kinzie street and Rucker street, thence north on Rucker street to Chicago avenue, thence to the lake on a line indicated in the ordinance now pending. The petition was laid over temporarily.

LESSEES OF SCHOOL LANDS.

A list of the lessees of school lands refusing to pay their rents, was submitted by the Comptroller, whose report contained the following facts:

The amount under protest on 227,348 95; amount now due, $157,902.84. The names of the persons who owe for rent, with the amount due to Feb. 1, 1872, pending. The petition was laid over temporarily.

Lessees of School Lands.—Mary Ann Noyes, Seven, Coey, McGenness, Thompson, Dagsy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Culleton, Bailey, Powell, Holden, Bond, Sweet, Witbeck, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Butler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Woodman.

Mary Ann Noyes, $1,000; Mary G. Bowen, $1,000; Schuyler Bell, $1,000; Herman Bittel, $524; Elizabeth Parkinson, $492; James F. Smith, $468; Mrs. Ann C. W. Bailey, $1,000; James F. Smith, $258.75; James F. Smith, $258.75; Lichenstein, $195.75; James F. Smith, $276.56; Mary Ann Vernon, $1,000; Albert Dodge, $1,000; Mary A. Wolcott, $1,312.50; Loomis & Davis, $1,000; E. D. Taylor, $19,230.75; Estes & Co., $1,000; Thomas Hoskin, $1,201.99; B. C. VonMeeteren, $1,181.32; Thomas Mackin, $40.99; J. Otis, $50; Williamson Schwartz, $2,500; Thomas Mackin, $2,000; Thomas Bowers, $2,125; Rosalie Cavanna, $2,250; James M. McVicker, $13,125; Charles and Reed, $1,000; Chicago Tribune Co., $1,050; Thomas Mackin, $2,000; Samuel Grogston, $1,000; Thomas Mackin, $2,000; John A. Tyrrell, $2,000; Charles Gossage, $2,000; Albert Dodge, $1,000; T. T. Fitch, $1,000; Munn & Scott, $4,125; T. T. Fitch, $1,000; Hyman Hollman, $1,000; Peter Schuttler, $1,000; Haworth, $2,679.14; Geo. Boomer, $2,707.94; A. H. Upton, $2,104.50; Thos. S. Otis, $1,000; Elizabeth Schwartz, $2,500; Thomas Mackin, $1,500; T. S. Otis, $13,968; Clara Tryon, $30; John Lubsterf, $250; Joan Simonds, $250; Charles and Reed, $1,000.

The following-named persons have paid nothing on portions of property they occupy, the others having paid a small amount thereon, and have made no payment and some without: Mary C. Baldwin, J. M. Bestor, Mary Ann Bowen, Herman Bittel, Isaac Bailey, James F. Smith, A. Lichenstein, F. Wolcie, E. D. Taylor, Estes & Co., B. C. Van Meeteren, T. T. Fitch, Louis Boomer, Mary Ann Noyes, Corter, Henry Brinkworth, L. B. Otis, John Lubsterf, John Simonds.

The report was placed on file.

CHIMNEY SWEEPS.

A communication from the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, providing for the appointment of chimney-sweepers, was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

The hour of 9 o'clock having arrived, the

ORDER OF THE DAY

Ald. Holden moved to take up the fire ordinance.

Ald. Sweet would like to see the city printing disposed, and moved that it be taken up.

Ald. Thompson moved to refer the fire ordinance back to the Committee on Fire and Water, with the communications laid over by the Council.

Ald. Gardner opposed the motion, on the ground that the delay of the Council had already hastened the destruction of thousands of frame buildings, and that the best insurance companies were cancelling their policies in Chicago. By further inflicting an injury which they could not repair. He wished to meet the issue at once. He knew there were objections to the fire ordinance, but the same would be true of any of them. The ordinance was, with some exceptions, a good one, and the little patching required could be done at once. This had gone to two Committees as wise as any the Council had. They had rejected a set of ordinances, and they had reported one. It would be the erection of a thousand wooden buildings, and a fixed distr

THE HON. GEORGE BANCROFT.

His Letter Founding the New Fellowship for Harvard College.

The Boston *Advertiser* publishes the following letter from Hon. George Bancroft, proposing to found a travelling fellowship at Harvard College, and explaining his reasons for making the gift. This is the first foundation of the kind established in an American college, although such things are common enough abroad, and President Eliot, in his report to the Board of Overseers, says: "the Corporation are as much obliged to Mr. Bancroft for his suggestive and tempting example as for his actual gift."

AMERICAN LEGATION, BERLIN, July 4, 1871.

SIR: It has long been my wish to raise a memorial to one of your predecessors, John Thornton Kirkland, and to requite benefits received through him. During a long life, in which I have seen many of [illegible] men, in divers lands, [illegible] mind and accomplishments, I have seen few who were his equals, and no one who knew better than he how to deal with his fellow-men. His manners were marked by dignity and benignity; they invited confidence and repelled familiarity. A scholar and a man of the world, he was honored and beloved in every circle in Boston, and by all classes in the college. With severe reproofs of misconduct he mingled so much humaneness and so easy and natural appeals to the better elements of character in those whom he was obliged to censure, that his reproof acted like a benediction, and they who received it left his presence abashed, penitent, grateful, and attached. To those who showed aptness for literary pursuits he was an unfailing friend, treating them with paternal regard while under his care, and watching their career in life with never-ceasing interest. There was not in his nature a trace of anything that was mean or narrow. He was always and everywhere devoid of envy or discontent or repining, and was throughout large and liberal and generous and genial in thought and life. All who knew him well regretted that he did not write more for the public, for it seemed to them that no one in America, of his day, understood English so well, and that no one had, like him, the intuitive knowledge of human passions and character. He was suited to any high public office, was ever the honored companion of statesmen, and fit to be the peer of the best of them; but he was satisfied with bringing the university over which he presided into a condition more worthy of the arts and sciences which it undertook to teach, and of the affection and beneficence of the community with which it had grown up and prospered. He opened the ways through which it had passed onward to its present eminent condition, and his noble influence still survives to assist you, Sir, in bringing the time-honored Harvard still nearer to the excellence which the present age hopes for and expects.

A little more than fifty-three years ago, Edward Everett, then [illegible] professor of Greek literature, in one of his letters to Professor Kirkland, developed the idea that it would be well to send some young graduate of Harvard to study for a while at a German University, with a view to his being called to a place on the college board. The President approved the suggestion, and his choice for this travelling scholarship fell upon me. Accordingly, in the early summer of 1818, being then in my eighteenth year, I proceeded to Gottingen. After remaining more than three years in Europe, I returned to Cambridge, where I held the office of tutor for one year. There being no opening for a permanent connection with the university, I devoted a few years to an attempt to introduce among us some parts of the German system of education, so as to divide more exactly preliminary studies from the higher scientific courses, and thus facilitate the transformation of our colleges into universities, after the plan everywhere adopted in Germany. But it is not easy to change an organization that has its roots in the habits of the country. And the experiment could not succeed, for it was impossible to introduce the German usage, which permits students to pass freely from a private place of instruction to a public one, without the exaction of payments for instruction elsewhere received.

I then applied, through the late Judge Charles Jackson, a member of the corporation and a friend of mine, for leave to read lectures on history in the University. At Gottingen or at Berlin I had the right, after a few preliminary formalities, to deliver such a course. It was the only time in my life that I applied for an office for myself as a permission that I desired. My request was declined by my own *alma mater*. My regret was that I had not the opportunity of manifesting my affection for her by personal services; and my life has had, in consequence, unexpected variety and independence. But, wherever my lot has been thrown, I have always preserved in freshness and strength the love which I bore to Harvard College in my youth; and now, in my old age, I still gladly seek an opportunity of proving that attachment.

I wish, therefore, to found a scholarship on the idea of President Kirkland, that the incumbent should have leave to repair to a foreign country for instruction. Merit must be the condition of election to the scholarship; no one is to be elected who has not shown uncommon ability and uncommon disposition to learn. Of course, the choice should fall on some one who needs the subsidy.

You, sir, as the successor of Dr. Kirkland, may know the funds out of which came the modest but sufficient stipend which I received; and if so, I leave it to you and the corporation to impose any limitations that you think right. Otherwise, residence at the University, but not for more than three years, may be required. But the residence should have reference to any of the schools of divinity, law or medicine, or of mines, or of science, or of any other school that is or may be founded, not less than to the classes of the undergraduates. I think, in an exceptional case, there should be authority to name the scholar from any place, without any previous residence at Cambridge; and, if you and the corporation approve, I wish it to be so established.

The scholarship should be held by no one for more than three years, and, during that time should be renewed from year to year; but only on evidence that the scholar is fulfilling the purpose of the endowment. I leave to you and to the corporation to circumscribe, if, from the considerations already referred to, you think best, the objects of study to which the incumbent should devote himself. But, for my own part, I am willing the scholarship should be given to any young person likely to distinguish himself in either of the learned professions, or in any branch of science, or in architecture, sculpture, painting, music, or letters.

To constitute the necessary fund I propose to devote the sum of $10,000, to be safely invested, the income to be given to the scholar. Having never accepted any inheritance, and having never engaged in any lucrative pursuit, I cannot at once pay into the treasury of the University the whole sum, of which I yet hope to make and complete the payment during my life. But as life is always uncertain, and the life of an old man surely near its close, I wish you, without delay, to have drawn a paper for me to sign that shall bind myself to pay annually at least $2,000 a year, until the whole sum of $10,000 shall be discharged; and, in case of my death before these payments are completed, to bind my executors to pay the balance that may remain due, within one year after my decease. The interest that will accrue on instalments that may be paid from time to time is not to be reckoned in discharge of any part of the principal, but is to be added to the principal, and will in so far enlarge the fund. I wish the scholarship to bear the name of John Thornton Kirkland.

Pray consult the corporation; and, if you will send for my signature the paper that will bind me and my executors to what I have set forth, it will be promptly executed and returned to you.

One word more. The incumbents of the scholarship may, perhaps, be afterward drawn into the corps of Professors at the University; should they render no such service, and should they be prospered in life, I wish each of them so prospered to be remembered, and, excepting always those permanently connected with the University as instructors, and those whose moderate wants press upon their means, I thus in advance charge them to imitate my example in rendering aid, through Harvard College, to the cause of arts and letters, of science and learning. I remain, sir, yours sincerely,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

President ELIOT, President of Harvard College.

CHRISTIANA EDMUNDS.

Empanelling of a Jury of Matrons in the Old Bailey.

From the London Globe, Jan. 17.

The scene that was enacted yesterday evening at the Old Bailey, on the occasion of the conviction and sentence of Christiana Edmunds, was one of rare occurrence, and for its romantic ghastliness was almost unexampled, even in the ghastliness of Newgate calendar. The old and dingy-looking Court was densely crowded during the reply of Sergeant Ballantine, and the summing-up of Baron Martin. The prisoner sat unmoved and seemingly unconcerned. A female warder of the prison sat unmoved and seemingly unconcerned. A female warder of the prison, who sat behind her in the dock, exhibited far more emotion, and looked far more wretched. The prisoner wore no bonnet, but her hair was carefully and even coquettishly arranged in heavy folds across her head. She was dressed neatly, with a black velvet cloak and well-fitting gloves of some dark color. At 3:40 o'clock the jury retired, and were absent for an hour. The prisoner was removed from the dock, but Baron Martin retained his seat upon the bench, and the crowd of spectators hardly dwindled during the weary hour of waiting for the verdict. There was much talking and even some laughing, a strange reaction from the enforced silence and the stillness of suspense during the previous hours of the day. The Judge perused the *Times*, the Sheriffs and the Chaplain chatted pleasantly, the members of the Bar engaged in learned discussions on the relation of insanity to crime, and in criticisms upon the speeches of counsel and the personal appearance of the beautiful young ladies who sat behind the bar seats; and so the time passed until the return of the jury, when to the buzz of conversation succeeded a solemn stillness, during which the names of the twelve were called over, the prisoner during the process standing at the front of the dock, with the female warder in close attendance, and two uniformed turnkeys taking their places noiselessly behind her. "You say that she is guilty, gentlemen, and that is the verdict of you all?" There is a dreadful pause. Men's hearts beat with sympathetic excitement, and women's faces blanch with terror; but the bonnetless woman in the dock neither moves a muscle nor changes color in the least degree doing the dreadful proclamation, "Silence while sentence of death and execution according to law is passed upon the prisoner at the bar." Has she anything to say? Yes, she has. She wispers to the female warder, who wispers to the jailer, who says aloud that the prisoner wishes to speak. Amid profound silence her voice is heard, clear, musical and steady, as if the awful moment was one of the ordinary occasions of her life. She desired, she said, to be tried upon the other charges that had been brought against her, in order that the jury and every one should know the nature of her intimacy with Dr. Beard, of the treatment she had received, and how she had been "brought into this dreadful business"—those were her words. When she ceased to speak, the learned Judge proceeded to pass the sentence, touchingly and feelingly enough. Baron Martin was much overcome with emotion, and at the dreadful words, "hanged by the neck till your body be dead," he broke down and hid his face, during a pause when a pin might have been heard to drop. Presently he recovered his self-possession, and at the conclusion of the sentence the solemn "Amen" of the Newgate Chaplain sounded like a knell.

Then occurred a scene but seldom witnessed, and the like of which may not often be seen again. In the mercy and justice of the English law a woman condemned to death who is enceinte is respited until after the birth of her child. It is usual, therefore, to interrogate the convict upon the point at the time of sentence, and before the date is fixed for execution. The question was put by the Clerk of Arraigns in the usual way. The prisoner again whispered to the female warder, who again whispered to the jailer, who said aloud, "She says she is, my Lord." There was a profound sensation among the bystanders at the unexpected announcement, which was not diminished when the words, "Let the Sheriff empanel a jury of matrons forthwith," were heard. Such is the law from ancient times, and, in obedience to the injunction, the Under-Sheriffs, with swords, cocked hats, and frills, sallied into the body of the Court and galleries in quest of matrons. After about twenty minutes a dozen well-to-do and respectably-dressed matrons—who could have supposed that a dozen such were to be found in such a place?—were captured and directed to enter the jury-box, into which they marched, and took their seats as if it was a of everyday occurrence. Mrs. Adelaide Whittaw, the forewoman, was sworn separately, and then the rest in a body. It was arranged that they should see the prisoner in the Sheriff's parlor. They retired and the prisoner was removed. Half an hour elapsed, when a messenger came into Court, and an inquiry was made aloud by the Judge whether there was an accoucheur in Court. Presently a doctor was found, and directed to join the matrons. Half an hour more of suspense and eager interest. A messenger again comes in and whispers, and the rumor goes about that the doctor requires a stethescope. There is a touch of comedy even in the midst of the tragic scene, for they say that a policeman has been sent to fetch one, but has brought back a telescope instead. More delay, more suspense. Here they are at last. The prisoner again at the bar, the matrons again in the box. The verdict is spoken by the forewoman in a single word "Not."

The humanity of the rule of law which leaves this delicate matter to the decision of twelve women accidentally present in Court during a murder trial—and a jury of matrons must be empanelled *de circumstantibus*—is, notwithstanding the undoubted antiquity of the custom, very questionable, and the result has on more than one occasion proved to be very fallible. The sort of women who should care to be present at such sad scenes are not presumably the most intelligent or best educated of the community, and the question which they have to investigate might in modern days of medical science be answered far more satisfactorily by a medical man. Beside, the question itself is somewhat difficult, even for medical men to answer, and one about which there has been much professional disputation in modern times.

THE MUD RUN SLAUGHTER.

Further Particulars—Great Excitement Along the Lehigh Road.

From the New York Herald, Feb. 3.

The terrible accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad has caused great gloom and consternation at Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and other towns connected by the road. Most of the bodies were identified at the Mansion House before midnight of Thursday, two being first identified by papers found in their possession. The proprietor of the house, Mr. E. T. Booth, in addition to preparing a place for the reception of those who were killed, did everything in his power to assist the wounded, and threw open his best rooms and provided the best the house could afford them.

A number of persons visited the spot where the accident occurred yesterday. The curve between Mud Run and Rockport, near where the rail broke, is of a highly dangerous nature—that is, speaking in connection with casualties of the kind and from the fact that it runs on the top of a high flint hill. As it was the rail was broken on the Rockport side of the curve, and hence a more terrible slaughter was avoided; for had the accident occurred on the centre of the curve the whole train—engine, cars, and passenger—must have been precipitated over the mountain to a distance exceeding considerably the height the two wrecked cars fell.

After examining the piece of broken rail, which is about two feet in length, we viewed the cars and the spot from whence they fell over. The Central Railroad car was lying in a shattered condition, with the end that broke away extending out on the ice over the Lehigh River, which is about thirty-five feet wide at this point, and the other end resting on the rocks at the edge, which rise gradually up to the road. This car, wrecked so that it is a perfect skeleton, the stoutest parts of the frame only standing, was not burned, as at first reported, from the stove in it at the time of the accident. The pieces of cushions and leather, iron, &c., were scattered over the ice for several yards around. The North Pennsylvania car was burned, though not completely consumed. Both, of course, are utterly worthless. The latter car was one of the "compartment" cars and was considered much stronger and more durable than the other, but, owing to a slight difference in the cost of travelling in this vehicle, there were fewer passengers in it.

The embankment is of solid rock, and could only be climbed with difficulty. One of the gentlemen who was in the smoking car when the accident occurred informed your correspondent that after getting down on to the ice for a board to stretch one of the dead ladies on he had first to throw up the wood, and then clamber up on his hands and knees, a task that was by no means easy. A man who was "clearing" up on the spot stated that the trains never run more than thirty miles an hour at this point, and great care has been usually taken to "regulate the engine for the curve."

The damage to the property of the company,—rolling stock, and the road, etc.,—is estimated at $10,000, apart from the chances of law suits, of which there will certainly be a good many, and some damages awarded too.

NAMES OF THE KILLED.

J. A. Smith, of Wilkesbarre, and a member of the firm of Gordon & Smith. His remains were sent to Newark to-day, where his wife and child reside.
Mrs. M. Miller, of Tanney Station.
Mrs. Rex and child, of Reading, Pa.
Theodore Baxter, of 398 Arch street, Philadelphia.
Mrs. S. Pratorius, of Wilkesbarre.
Mr. Wolf, of White Haven.

THE WOUNDED.

A. Kelsey, of Hickory Run, slightly injured.
Charles Timmins, of Pittston, Pa.
P. H. Gillett, of Hickory Run.
Sheriff Whittaker, of White Haven, severely, cut on head and face, and left hip and right arm badly bruised.
E. L. Dana, of Wilkesbarre, face and head badly cut.
John Lally, of Pittstown, Pa.
Noah Metlins, of Bethlehem.
Conductor Eli Seigfried.
These nine have gone home.
Miss Rose Troxwell, of Wilkesbarre, is at White Haven, not expected to recover.
At the Mansion House in Mauch Chunk, are:
J. H. Miller, of Towanda.
Miss Mary A. Spayd, of Wilkesbarre, badly injured.
Mrs. Montayne, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Luther Woodward, of Wilkesbarre.
Jane Kilpatrick, of Wilkesbarre.
George W. Brader, of White Haven; head cut and arm broken.
John Cox, of Bethlehem.
Mrs. Rivell, of Yonkers.
Joseph Yonkers, of Yonkers, and also the brakeman of the train.

All of these are receiving the best of care, but some of them cannot possibly recover. P. H. Gilbert is very restless to-night, and will probably die before many hours. He was thrown one hundred feet from the wreck and is internally injured. George W. Brader has a cut in his neck, through which he is forced to breathe.

Pere Valentine's Cure.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

In view of the late bungling analyses perpetrated on the contents of General Ketchum's stomach, in search of antimony, a few facts relating to the history of this metal will prove interesting to many of your readers. Basil Valentine, Superior of a French monastery, and a close student of natural causes and effects, having observed that the large herd of swine belonging to the institution grew rapidly fat from the admixture of this metal with their food, determined to make an experiment with it on the lean, emaciated bodies of the monks under his jurisdiction. He did so; but the result was, unfortunately, disastrous to the obesity and health of his subjects. The poor monks who partook of the food thus prepared speedily wended their way to the place "where the woodbine twineth." Hence the origin of its name, *antimoine*, in English, antimonk, antimony, because of its fatal effects on the bodies of the pious brothers. Undaunted by the tragic termination of his first experiment, the great physician Paracelsus, resolved to introduce this metal into the *materia medica* by combining it with some other well-known medicines. But after many and perilous experiments he could not flatter himself with success. Pamphlets and treatises, written by the most distinguished medical men of the time, were then scattered broadcast throughout the length and breadth of France for and against its use as a medical agent.

The controversy was carried on by both parties with great acrimony. The medical faculty of the University of Paris was split up into two parties; the Professors of the Sarbonne added fuel to the flame by mingling in the dispute. The reputation of the rival colleges was supposed to be at stake, and their respective standard bearers charged their opponents' lines with the vindictiveness which such rivalry unusually generates. The lay pamphleteers and journalists sedulously fanned the controversial fire until it blazed forth so violently that the Parliament of France found itself compelled to extinguish it by a public decree. They consequently passed a stupid act prohibiting its use, under severe penalties, foolishly imagining that legislation could stop, though it might impede, the onward march of science. Skilful chemists, however, renewed their experiments in secret, and after a considerable lapse of time obtained so many and so satisfactory data that they boldly appeared for a repeal of the obnoxious act. It was accordingly repealed after much angry and ignorant debate, and antimony was at length placed on the list in *materia medica* as one of their most efficient and valuable medicines. Thus the accidental death of a few saintly old monks, who, doubtless, gained their heavenly reward, proved a precious acquisition to the treasures of medical science.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5.

The demand for money continues moderately active, and the supply of funds in this market is gradually diminishing. The cost of the New York market, however, affords an assurance that no stringency will be experienced here.

Exchange continues weak, at from about 50c per $1,000 discount to par for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at 1-10 discount.

THE PROPOSED INSURANCE LAW.

In our issue of Jan. 17 we referred to some objectionable features in a bill introduced in the State Senate providing for a general insurance law.

There is also now pending in the House another bill for a like purpose. The general spirit of the two bills is the same, and, with some modifications in both cases, should be embodied in a law.

The principal objections to the House bill are as follows:

Section 8 provides that no insurance company shall be organized, in any city having as many as 100,000 inhabitants, with a less capital than $500,000 actually paid in.

There is no more sense in requiring all insurance companies to have a capital of $500,000 than there would be in requiring the same thing of banks, or any other corporations. The safety or usefulness of banks and insurance companies depends on their manner of doing business and not on the amount of their capital. A reasonable amount of capital is, of course, necessary to successful business, but if any amount is specified, it seems unnecessary to name a higher one than $100,000.

Another section of the same clause provides, that no insurance company shall expose itself to loss by any one fire to a greater amount than five per cent. of its paid up capital.

Now if the parties who drew up this bill will provide some means of knowing just how extensive or how destructive fires will be in the future, there might be some point to this clause, otherwise it is absurd.

Section 12 prohibits insurance companies from holding real estate except such as they have been obliged to take by foreclosure of mortgages to secure loans of money.

We think this is an unwise provision, because in a city like Chicago, for instance, the real estate and buildings owned by an insurance company and occupied by it, are under all ordinary circumstances the most secure, the most apparent, and the most profitable part of its assets. It is something which the public can see and value for themselves, and which can not be conveyed away or incumbered without notice to the public in the records.

Section 17 provides for an annual statement of the condition of the companies made under oath of the President, Vice President, or Secretary. To this the insurance companies object: that the specifications for the report are too minutely detailed, and would place onerous and unnecessary burdens upon them by obliging them to largely increase their clerical force. A glance at the thirty-nine specifications to which they must answer in this report, shows that this objection is a reasonable one. All that should be required of the insurance companies in this respect is to show the actual amount for which they are liable. There seems no reason why these facts cannot be shown in a much shorter and more reasonable form of statement.

Section 18 is mandatory on the Insurance Commissioner in the respect that he *shall* examine the books of *all* insurance companies doing business in the State. This would, in some cases, be impossible, unless the Commissioner is sent to Europe to examine the English companies doing business here.

Section 28 is unjust to the insurance companies because it makes every clerk, errand boy, or porter, the "agent" and attorney of the company and on whom if legal process is served would make it binding on the companies.

But the clause which excites the strongest opposition on the part of the insurance companies is that in Section 22 which provides as follows:

In all cases of loss arising on any policy of insurance issued, written or made on any building in this State, the company making or issuing, or writing such policy, and accepting and receiving a premium or compensation therefor, corresponding to the amount named in such policy, shall, in all cases where the value of such property may be called in question in adjusting such loss, be concluded by the amount named in such policy, and shall be estopped from showing that such building—at the time of writing of such policy, or at the time of such loss—was of less value than the amount of insurance effected or permitted to be effected thereon, anything in the policy to the contrary notwithstanding.

The insurance men claim that this clause, by forbidding them inquiring into the real value of the property after it has been destroyed, is an encouragement to arson, and leaves the insurance companies entirely at the mercy of persons disposed to commit that crime.

Now we believe that this very privilege which the insurance companies now have of inquiring into the value of property after it has been destroyed, is the source of nine-tenths of the trouble between the insurers and the assured. It is contrary to justice and common sense that it should be a rule to establish the value of a thing after it is destroyed, when it could have been done while the thing was in existence and could be seen, examined, measured and its value exactly established. It is the most difficult task in the world to prove the value of a thing that has disappeared from sight. Yet under the present rule the burden of such proof is thrown on the party insured. Insurance laws have in most cases been framed or modified in the interest of the insurance companies because the companies could organize and bring an influence to bear on Legislatures for that purpose.

We do not claim that the above clause should become a law in its present form because it would work injustice to the companies. For instance, in the case of a stock of goods which at times is large, and again is small, but on which the merchant carries an average line of insurance. Sometimes the value of his stock is more and sometimes less than the amount written in the policy. In cases like this, the inquiring into the value of the stock after it has been destroyed is a necessity. But in the case of buildings there is no such necessity, and, in case of loss, insurance companies should be made to pay the full amount of the policy. If this were the law in regard to buildings, the companies would be very sure to not insure them for more than they were worth. Over insurance is the inducing cause of incendiarism, and for this the companies have the remedy in their own hands.

FAILURES IN 1871.

The mercantile agency of Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. publish the following annual statement of failures in the year 1871:

FAILURES FOR 1869, 1870, AND 1871.

States.	1869. No. of failures	Amount of liabilities	1870. No. of failures	Amount of liabilities	1871. No. of failures	Amount of liabilities
Alabama	16	$101,000	31	$758,000	28	$525,000
Arkansas	7	53,000	4	32,000	18	95,000
California	[illegible]	593,000	60	2,423,000	[illegible]	4,279,000
Connect't	61	1,948,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dist. of Col	[illegible]	106,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37,000	[illegible]	11,000
Georgia	30	527,000	[illegible]	1,403,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	175	4,276,000	214	5,919,000	172	5,820,000
Indiana	68	1,017,000	56	860,000	50	860,000
Iowa	62	694,000	67	732,000	58	797,000
Kansas	16	177,000	45	504,000	59	730,000
Kentucky	85	1,402,000	75	1,194,000	80	1,168,000
Louisiana	17	401,000	30	1,886,000	40	2,437,000
Maine	22	242,000	105	1,274,000	50	1,430,000
Maryland	37	1,285,000	55	1,283,000	29	1,191,000
Mass	225	3,134,000	287	7,598,000	230	6,241,000
Mich	148	2,204,000	165	3,227,000	155	1,521,000
Minn	38	562,000	49	568,000	37	471,000
Miss	11	383,000	24	296,000	20	355,000
Missouri	65	1,968,000	115	2,281,000	90	1,095,000
Neb	15	199,000	8	152,000	11	251,000
N. H	28	717,000	40	261,000	21	129,000
N. J	45	1,033,000	80	1,121,000	72	887,000
New York	362	7,125,000	335	5,437,000	331	5,051,000
N. Y. City	418	21,275,000	480	20,273,000	382	27,740,000
N. C	23	384,000	31	728,000	35	571,000
Ohio	221	4,663,000	268	7,926,000	189	4,077,000
Penn	206	7,844,000	418	10,932,000	357	7,110,000
R. I	18	849,000	23	953,000	21	303,000
S. C	19	269,000	21	315,000	30	801,000
Tenn	15	878,000	81	821,000	42	289,000
Territo's	12	519,000	5	150,000	4	152,000
Texas	19	720,000	25	1,007,000	38	673,000
Vermont	37	413,000	25	537,000	25	282,000
Virginia	35	1,406,000	80	1,178,000	76	1,722,000
Wis	61	1,947,000	74	1,107,000	81	886,000
Total	2,799	$75,054,000	3,551	$88,242,000	2,915	$85,252,000

In connection with the above table Messrs. Dun & Co. say:

Our annual summing up of failures, as furnished by the daily records made in our office throughout the year, is herewith submitted to you. We believe it to be as correct as it can be made, and the results, exhibited as they are in connection with similar returns for the years 1869 and 1870, will no doubt be found useful and instructive by contrast and comparison. The sum total of liabilities does not vary materially from that of 1870, (though a decrease is noticeable) but it will be interesting to note the variations in different States. It is impossible to account for these variations on any general principle; and they are doubtless attributable chiefly to local causes. In Connecticut, for example, while the number of failures has not greatly increased, the amount of liabilities is more than doubled; while in Pennsylvania (another manufacturing State) both the number of failures and amount of liabilities have very materially decreased. In New York (outside of New York city and Brooklyn) while the failures have decreased in number the liabilities have nearly doubled.

The following comparative statement of failures is incomplete, owing to the war in 1862-5; but the figures for the Northern States, and for the whole Union before and subsequent to these years, are interesting:

Date.	In North'n States only. No.	Liabilities	In all the States. No.	Liabilities
1857	4,257	$265,818,000	4,932	$291,750,000
1858	3,113	73,608,747	4,225	95,749,662
1859	2,959	51,314,000	3,913	64,394,000
1860	2,733	61,739,000	3,676	79,807,000
1861	5,935	185,632,000	6,993	207,210,000
1862	1,652	23,049,000	....	....
1863	495	7,899,000	....	....
1864	520	8,579,000	....	....
1865	530	17,625,000	....	....
1866	632	47,333,000	1,505	53,783,000
1867	2,386	86,218,000	2,780	96,666,000
1868	2,197	57,275,000	2,608	63,694,000
1869	2,411	65,930,000	2,799	75,054,000
1870	3,170	79,697,000	3,551	88,242,000
1871	2,547	74,553,000	2,915	85,252,000

Taken as a whole, the above statement of failures is not at all a discouraging one; and we start in 1872 with good reasons to hope for a moderately successful year. It is true we have some perplexing problems still to deal with, and no very well defined theory in view as to their eventual solution. We refer among others to the enormously high rate of both business and household expenses; the unsettled relation and irregularity in comparative values of different articles; and to the much discussed, and still unsettled, question of a return to specie payments. These are questions which we do not propose to discuss or argue here, but they naturally present themselves in connection with any prospective view we may take of probabilities for the year upon which we have entered. The gradual process of adaptation, which has already removed so many dreaded perplexities in our passage from a war to a peace footing, will also, we hope, suggest a remedy for difficulties yet remaining. Moreover, the great development of the natural resources of the country, and the rapid increase of material wealth, afford additional facilities for disposing of them.

With the growth and expansion of the country, we have endeavored to keep pace by the extension of the facilities of the Mercantile Agency, and we have at this time thirty-eight branch and associate offices in active co-operation for the effectual accomplishment of its purpose. Each office has under its charge and supervision a small, compact, and easily travelled district, upon which attention is year by year concentrated, and with the affairs of which the local manager becomes most intimately acquainted. In this way we are enabled, by a judicious selection of managers, and a liberal outlay of money, to accomplish what would otherwise be impossible. It especially gives us facilities for economical and thorough travelling, and for making personal investigation into the circumstances of business men, and of thus testing the accuracy of what is, season by season, furnished by our local correspondents. We are now making arrangements to open a branch in Paris, the success of our branch opened in London fourteen years ago having encouraged us to take this step. In this connection, it may not be out of place to say, that ours is the only office of the kind having any European connection. We are aware that others claim to have branches in many European cities, but of their actual existence we have never been able to get any evidence by inquiry on the spot. They are evidently branches on paper only. With many thanks for your kind appreciation of our exertions in your behalf, we are,

Quotations for buying and selling Government bonds and local stocks in this market this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	115	115¼@115½
U. S. 5-20s of '62	110½	110¾@110⅞
U. S. 5-20s of '62 (called)	110	....
U. S. 5-20s of '64	110¼	110½@110⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '65	110¼	110½@110⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	110¾	111⅛@111¼
U. S. 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	112	112¼@112⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	112	112¼@112⅜
10-40s	110	110¼@110⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue)	108½	....
U. S. currency 6s	114½	114¾@115¼
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	100
Cook County 7s	....	100
Gold exchange	....	110½@110⅝
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	....	109¾@110
Gold and gold coupons	109¼	110¼
Land warrants, 160s	173	185
Land warrants, 120s	173	161
Agricultural College land scrip	....	173-175

The following quotations for bank and miscellaneous local stocks are furnished by C. Granville Hammond, 383 Wabash avenue:

Banks.	Bid.	Asked.
First National	120	125
Fifth National	122½	125
Corn Exchange National	....	105
German National	117	....
Cook County National	102	....
MISCELLANEOUS.		
National Watch	100 x div.	
Pullman Palace Car	....	111xdiv
Babcock Fire Extinguisher	....	108
Chamber of Commerce	85	90
Chicago City Railway	135	140
West Division Railway	130	135

SALES.

$2,300 West Division Railway at 130.
$10,000 National Watch at 100.
$5,000 Babcock Extinguisher at 100 to 103.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Gold strong, on reports from England regarding the Alabama claims. The market opened at 110, closed at 110¼@110⅜. Loans were from 3 to 7 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $32,000,000.

Governments quiet and firm.

Stocks opened weak, but gained strength during the day. The market at the close was buoyant and more active. There was a general advance, and closing prices were generally the highest of the day. On the final dealings the chief business was in Pacific Mail, Wabash, Ohios, and Northwestern common.

Money easy at 5@6 per cent.

State bonds dull and steady.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115 1-8	Coups, '67	112
Coups, '62	110 1-2	Coups, '68	112 1-4
Coups, '64	110 1-2	10-40s	110 1-4
Coups, '65	111 1-4	Currency 6s	114 3-4
New	110 1-2		

State bonds:

Missouri	94 1-8	Virginia, old	58
Tennessee, old	65 1-4	N. Carolina, old	33 1-2
Tennessee, new	65	N. Carolina, new	15 1-2
Virginia, new	58		

Stocks closed:

Canton	87 3-4	N. J. C.	111
Western Union	72 1-4	St. Paul	56 1-4
Quicksilver	20	Do pfd	74 1-2
Adams Express	92 3-4	Wabash	76 1-4
W. & F.	65	Do pfd	86
American	61 1-2	Fort Wayne	97 1-2
United States	64	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	59 1-4	Do pfd	54
New York Central	98 1-5	Chicago & Alton	121 1-2
N. Y. Central scrip	93 1-2	Do pfd	124
Erie	30 3-4	O. & M.	46 7-8
Erie pfd	64	C., C. & C.	88 1-2
Harlem	115	C., B. & Q.	141
Harlem pfd	130	Lake Shore	91 1-4
Reading	114 7-8	Indiana Central	22 1-2
Mich. Cent	128 5-8	Illinois Central	129
Pittsburgh	91 3-4	Union Pacific stock	38 1-2
Northwestern	74 1-2	U. P. bonds	92 1-8
Northwestern pfd	94 3-4	C. P. do	102 1-4
R. I.	112 1-4		

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871
Flour, brls	3,801	3,639	2,894	5,289
Wheat, bu	9,800	42,035	1,747	928
Corn, bu	54,485	84,727	22,356	*11,171
Oats, bu	15,246	11,650	8,391	2,508
Rye, bu	1,085	2,147	1,680	2,255
Barley, bu	8,750	5,977	13,296	4,050
Grass seed, lbs	199,798	65,805	68,594	21,500
Flax seed, lbs	....	21,208	500	....
Broom corn, lbs	6,630	120,820	....	40,538
Cured meats, lbs	351,390	85,708	2782,866	2057,570
Beef, brls	....	542	170	550
Pork, brls	1,082	400	1,767	142
Lard, lbs	316,070	43,284	1383,069	428,275
Tallow, lbs	21,610	18,056	....	37,500
Butter, lbs	24,700	16,877	24,580	27,850
Dressed hogs, No.	4,501	3,308	3,097	4,060
Live hogs, No.	13,635	5,092	2,166	1,818
Cattle, No.	686	165	1,407	378
Sheep, No.	807	138	1,963	589
Hides, lbs	153,338	210,907	82,078	86,700
Highwines, brls	363	50	512	750
Wool, lbs	26,290	14,360	22,000	18,360
Potatoes, bu	....	2,146	....	....
Lumber, m	777	154	290	1,214
Shingles, m	440	645	665	472
Lath, m	294	....	....	110
Salt, brls	420	140	2,007	726

Withdrawn on Saturday for city consumption: 140 bu corn; 651 bu rye; 353 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 19 cars wheat, 10 cars corn, 8 cars oats, 2 cars rye, 8 cars barley. Total, 107 cars, or 43,000 bu.

There was a little more doing in produce circles to-day, though business was not active. A temporary spurt was got up early, by the rumor of a possibility that the United States and England will go to war on the subject of the Alabama claims *et al*, and some of the markets averaged a shade higher in consequence, as the rumors of war seem to have affected the price of gold in New York. But the demand thus called out was not sufficiently extensive to last all through the session of the Board of Trade, and most departments closed very quiet.

Highwines were firm at about ½c advance, which fact was probably due to the expectation of a change in National Legislation on the subject of whiskey, as an appointment has been made for a meeting of a Committee of distillers, with the Committee of Ways and Means, on Wednesday of this week. The same cause produced an advance in Cincinnati. Our holders were not offering their property, and 87½c was freely bid, while 88c was the asking price. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 87½c, and 150 brls at 88c.

Lake freights were nominal at 12c for common by sail to Buffalo. There was some inquiry, but nothing done.

Dressed hogs were more active, and a shade firmer, in spite of the liberal supply, the shippers being more numerous. The bulk of the sales were made at $5.05 per 100 lbs. For a few good round lots $5.07½@5.10 was paid; the outside for choice light for shipment. The market closed firm with $5.05 bid. Sales were 4,336 head.

Provisions were moderately active, and a shade firmer. The market was very quiet, almost to dulness, during the first half of the session, at Saturday's prices; then a fair demand sprung up for mess pork; resulting in an advance of about 2½c per brl on March, and 5c per brl on the more deferred options, but dropped suddenly after 1 o'clock. Lard was quiet but somewhat firmer, being an article of export, and therefore influenced by the advance in gold in New York. Meats were strong for the same reason, and some holders asked an advance, in view of a liberal inquiry; but the sales made were at previous quotations. The upward tendency in meats and lard was repressed by a slightly easier feeling in live hogs, and the market was generally dull after 1 o'clock. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.30; do seller March, $12.50; do seller April, $12.80; do seller May, $13.00. Lard, cash or seller February, $8.80; do seller March, $8.90; do seller April, $9.10; do seller May, $9.55. Green meats at ¼c for shoulders; 5½c for short ribs; 5¾@6c for short clear; and 8½@9c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4½@4¾c for shoulders; 5¾c for rough sides; 6c for short rib sides; 6¼c for short clear. Boxed meats ¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6¼@6½c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9c. Bacon quoted at 6c for shoulders, 7½c for short ribs, 7½c for short clear, and 12½c for hams. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $23.00. City tallow, 8@8¼c. Sales were reported of 2,000 brls mess pork, seller the month, at $12.55; 500 brls do at $12.50; 500 brls do seller the year at $12.45; 2,000 brls do, seller March, at $12.70; 500 brls do at $12.72½; 2,500 brls do at $12.70; 500 brls do at $12.65; 500 brls do at $12.67½; 1,000 brls do at $12.55; 1,500 brls do at $12.60; 250 brls do seller April at $12.97½; 500 brls do at $12.95; 1,000 brls do at $12.90; 1,500 brls do at $12.85; 250 tcs lard at $8.81¼; 1,500 tcs do at $8.80; 500 tcs do, seller March, at $8.90; 1,000 tcs do, seller April, at $9.10; 40,000 lbs green hams, (average 18 lbs), at 8¼c; 1,000 pcs do at 8c; 40,000 lbs do (average 16 lbs), at 7c; 50 tcs salt rubbed hams at 8½c; 50 tcs do at 7½c; 150 boxes Cumberlands at 6¼c; 100 boxes do at 6c; 100,000 lbs short ribs, seller March, at 6½c; 100,000 lbs do at 6c; 400 boxes short ribs at 6½c; 650 boxes long clear (part seller March), at 6½c; 100,000 lbs short clear, seller March, at 6¾c.

Flour was again quiet, and without quotable change. There were a few Southern orders on the market for low grades, but the offerings were light and assortments meagre. Sales were reported of 10 brls white winter extras at $8.35; 50 brls spring extras (Odessa) at $6.90; 100 brls do (Minn.) at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.75; 100 brls do at $4.65; 50 brls rye flour at $4.12½; 150 brls do at $4.00; 50 brls buckwheat flour at $6.50; 10 brls do at $6.25. Total 870 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $14.50 on track.

Wheat was more active, and averaged 1¾c better, in consequence of the war cloud, though most of the activity and firmness was experienced during the first half hour of the session. The advance was partially due to the higher gold premium, but the speculators bought under the impression that the prospect of a war would call out a liberal demand for export to Europe, which must result in higher prices. There is no doubt that wheat would be wanted for export in the event of a war being probable, but it is difficult to see how that would be implied, as the first movement of our Government would undoubtedly be to prohibit shipments to any point where it could be drawn upon for the sustenance of an enemy. The demand to-day was principally speculative. Seller March opened at $1.25¼, improved to $1.26, fell to $1.25¼, advanced to $1.26½, and closed at $1.25¾. Seller the month was quiet at $1.24@1.24¼, closing at the outside. Seller last half do sold at $1.24¼@1.25¼; and seller April at $1.28. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.24¼; 10,000 bu do at $1.24 1-16; 26,000 bu do at $1.24; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.14¼; 800 bu rejected do at $1.08; 400 bu by sample at $1.29; 800 bu do at $1.27; 400 bu do at $1.24; 1,200 bu No. 1 amber winter at $1.45. Total, 78,300 bu.

Corn was less active, at about Saturday's prices, but more steady. It was quoted tame in New York, and was privately reported to be lower in Liverpool, but the majority of the operators knew nothing of the latter fact. Our receipts were light, and there was some feeling that the war excitement *might* bring out a better export demand and thus improve prices. This caused a little buying on the part of the short interest. Cash No. 2 corn sold at 40½@40¾c; seller last half at 40½@40¾c; seller March at 41@41¼c; seller April at 41½@41¾c; seller May at 43½@44¼c; and seller July at 45½@45¾c, all closing with buyers at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 110,000 bu No. 2 at 40½c; 15,000 bu do at 40@40⅛c; 15,000 bu do at 40¾c; 300 bu car at 40c, on track; 300 bu do at 39c do; 400 bu shelled at 39½c do; 400 bu do at 39c do. Total, 135,400 bu.

Oats were steady, but almost inactive, but firm at Saturday's prices. There were buyers at 31½c cash or seller the month; 32½c for seller March; 33½c for April; and 36½c for seller May, with holders asking ½c above those figures. Cash sales were confined to 1,800 bu at 32½c; 1,200 bu at 32¼c; and 600 bu rejected at 29c. Total, 3,600 bu.

Rye was quiet but strong, being scarce. The market opened with free buyers at 71c, and hung fire on that figure till near the close, when 73c was paid. Seller March closed with 73c bid, and 73½c asked. Rejected was nominal at 65c. Cash sales were 400 bu No. 2 at 73c; and 800 bu by sample at 71c.

Barley was irregular. No. 3 was dull and a trifle easier, closing at 60@60½c cash, and nominal [illegible] seller March. No. 2 was in better demand, and nominally firmer at 57@59½c. Cash sales were 1,200 bu No. 2 (Central) at 63c; 4,000 bu do at 60½c; 1,200 bu do 60½c; 1,800 bu do (regular) at 60c; 400 bu by sample at 68c; 800 bu do at 66c; 400 bu do at 54c. Total, 10,300 bu.

J. K. Beerbohm's London *Corn Trade List* of Jan. 19, 1871, has the following:

WHEAT SUPPLY, 1871, DEC. 31.

	Quarters.
Stocks in granary in U. K. principal ports	1,737,181
96 cargoes off the coast at 3,200 qrs. each	307,200
263 cargoes in transit for U. K. at 3,200 qrs., average	841,600
Total	2,885,981

WHEAT SUPPLY 1870, DEC. 31.

	Quarters.
Stocks in granary in U. K.	1,349,921
19 cargoes off the coast at 3,200 qrs. each	60,800
520 cargoes in transit for U. K. at 3,200 qrs. each	1,664,000
Total	3,074,721

The wheat supply from the home crop of '71, however, will probably be two or three million quarters less than that from the wheat crop of 1870. The rate of consumption has never been more healthy or vigorous, as the working classes are everywhere being fully employed. The present cereal year will, however, be shorter than last by two or three weeks, provided the harvest takes place at the usual average period.

The estimated requirements from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1872, are placed at 6,126,938 quarters, which estimate is based on the imports, minus the exports, for the four months ending Dec. 31, of 3,573,012 quarters, including flour, and an estimated annual requirement of 10,000,000 quarters from imports.

The resources for the distant future appear to be not quite equal to last year, as the Eastern United States appear to have smaller stocks than this time last year, and the harvest there (here) can hardly be so very early as in 1871. New crop prospects of California are excellent, and the shipments henceforward will be restricted by comparative failure of previous crop. From Sea of Azof and from Odessa it is thought the supplies will be comparatively small, Germany being the only country from whence larger supplies than last year seem to be confidently relied on. During the first four months ending Dec. 31, 1871, the imports of wheat and flour were equal to 3,573,012 quarters after deduction of the exports. Calculating the total requirements of the season at 10,000,000 qrs, 6,426,988 qrs would be wanted from Jan. 1, 1872, to Sept. 1, 1872. The 307,000 qrs remaining off the coast on Jan. 1 of course are available on this estimate. The quantity of wheat wanted in France for human food from Jan. 1 to April 30 would be, at the very least, 16,000,000 to 17,000,000 quintals,—equal to about 7,100,000 qrs to 7,500,000 qrs,—which would have to be met partly by the stock of foreign wheat, which, at the beginning of the year was 1,333,000 qrs, but mainly by home-grown wheat of the last crop, and it is thought the new wheat will not suffice, but will have to be largely supplemented by further importations. Italy, it is thought, will require 2,000,000 qrs, which is largely in excess of last year.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following: The supply from Russia to Great Britain for the three years ending with 1870, including the aggregate foreign exports to all countries, was, of all cereals, as follows:

	1868. Bu.	1869. Bu.	1870. Bu.
Flour	1,622,000	1,605,000	3,920,000
Wheat	35,879,000	34,764,000	32,889,000
Corn	945,000	895,000	6,072,000
Oats	12,443,000	8,468,000	23,785,000
Barley	3,820,000	3,425,000	3,489,000
Rye	10,194,000	8,303,000	16,699,320
Peas	11,000	481,000	1,283,000
Beans	11,000	9,000	22,000
Buckwheat	68,000	6,000	573,000
Bran	156,000	180,000	448,000

The exports of wheat from Russia to Great Britain were 9,168,381 cwts in 1869, 1,069,196 cwts in 1870, and 15,639,435 cwts in 1871. Provided the surplus from the Russian wheat crop of 1871 shall be equal to that of 1870—32,000,000 bushels—the United Kingdom will probably take about 30,000,000 bu of it, leaving 22,000,000 bu for France, Belgium, Spain, and Holland, and other countries on the Mediterranean. France imported in 1871, mostly from Russian ports, about 36,000,000 bu of wheat, and Belgium 14,793,372 bu of wheat. Included in the latter were 263,729 qrs, or 2,109,832 bu, from Russian ports, and the remainder from other countries elsewhere given in this report.

The wheat crop of California has good promise of a bountiful harvest.

The imports of wheat, Indian corn, and flour into the United Kingdom, for the undermentioned years, have been:

	Wheat. qrs. 8 bu.	Corn. qrs. 8 bu.	Peas. qrs. 8 bu.	Flour cwts.
1871	9,094,072	3,927,592	271,410	3,964,638
1870	7,121,083	2,909,216	235,962	4,804,126
1869	8,699,037	4,121,626	235,417	5,401,255
1868	7,582,254	2,676,853	248,055	3,098,022
1867	7,995,131	1,992,767	262,473	3,592,969
1866	5,343,768	3,842,001	269,297	4,992,380
1865	4,837,607	1,655,741	174,030	3,904,471
1864	5,353,088	1,486,719	247,574	4,512,391
1863	5,022,501	2,971,872	302,581	5,217,277
1862	8,489,270	2,726,791	322,244	7,207,112
1861	6,912,815	3,090,352	399,799	6,152,938

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, frozen in on the New York canals and in transit by rail, Jan. 27, 1872:

In Store at	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Barley. bu.
New York	3,238,384	319,701	2,261,999	209,621
Albany	13,000	25,000	158,000	87,000
Buffalo	661,623	392,762	107,489	177,179
Chicago	1,617,881	2,559,299	1,147,038	281,298
Milwaukee	1,558,000	107,260	187,000	45,360
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo, Jan. 6	448,084	392,502	235,105	17,034
Detroit	174,081	36,692	21,005	2,320
Oswego, Dec. 1	736,582	227,949	237,000	89,551
St. Louis	416,701	240,741	273,421	217,226
Boston	17,708	270,413	170,104	27,000
Toronto, Jan. 15	48,214	1,324	57,440	58,291
Montreal, Jan. 15	282,499	182,572	14,078	11,508
*Philadelphia	320,000	190,000	200,000	30,000
*Baltimore	200,000	190,000	85,000	18,000
Amount afloat N. Y. Canals	1,118,202	1,033,212	623,075	496,554
Rail shipments for week	33,837	584,934	47,867	7,021
Tot Jan. 27, '72	10,986,073	10,475,150	6,001,998	2,033,829
Tot Jan. 20, '72	10,891,628	9,418,243	6,338,775	2,103,322
Tot Jan. 13, '72	11,067,858	8,890,112	6,066,702	2,083,737
Tot Jan. 28, '71	10,844,473	4,182,902	3,983,849	2,425,624
Tot Jan. 21, '71	10,801,463	3,617,481	3,317,284	2,492,391
Tot Jan. 28, '71	10,706,903	3,456,241	3,176,922	2,598,024

*Estimated.

Foreign exports of breadstuffs from the United States to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York, to Jan. 31	114,956	7,350,098	6,215,450
New Orleans, to Jan. 24	500	....	12,928
Philadelphia, to Jan. 27	4,980	638,504	516,244
Baltimore, to Jan. 27	21,151	491,893	1,675,163
Boston, to Jan. 27	18,108	90,353	637,386
San Francisco, to Jan. 12	4,736	606,952	123,091
Other pts. to latest date	5,798	151,164	....
Total, 1871-72	170,199	9,281,954	8,480,462
Total, 1870-71	598,755	10,008,910	289,618
Total, 1869-70	536,291	13,072,669	....
Total, 1868-69	184,251	5,828,638	1,718,168

To the Continent:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York, to Jan. 31	5,443	2,100,427	212,823	410,262
Other ports to latest dates	2,331	254,371	86,758	....
Total, 1871-72	7,774	2,354,798	309,581	410,262
Total, 1870-71	46,316	771,738	11,316	....
Total, 1869-70	14,617	657,656	42,997	51,113
Total, 1868-69	18,389	[illegible]	11,078	....

Comparative crop movement, including receipts at the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, and Cleveland, from Aug. 1 to Jan. 27, inclusive, for four years, viz:

	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
Flour, brls	2,907,101	3,258,290	3,424,786	3,756,214
Wheat, bu	30,424,903	31,109,556	32,301,231	28,685,248
Corn, bu	30,499,331	22,221,565	20,335,419	15,494,900
Oats, bu	16,290,201	11,647,993	9,319,398	15,776,273
Barley, bu	5,110,923	4,829,299	2,674,968	4,298,443
Rye, bu	2,045,652	1,105,356	1,075,265	1,032,485
Total, bu	84,367,010	71,210,751	66,206,279	65,408,348

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the values of the foreign imports at New York for a series of years:

Year.	Dutiable.	Free goods.	Specie.	Total.
1851	$119,592,264	$9,719,771	$2,049,543	$131,361,578
1852	115,336,052	12,105,342	2,408,225	129,849,619
1853	179,512,182	12,156,387	2,429,083	194,097,652
1854	163,494,984	15,726,916	2,107,572	181,327,472
1855	142,900,661	13,708,594	884,021	156,493,276
1856	193,839,646	17,902,578	1,814,425	213,556,649
1857	186,279,362	21,440,734	12,898,032	220,618,129
1858	128,578,256	21,024,691	2,264,130	152,867,067
1859	213,640,353	26,708,732	2,816,421	245,165,510
1860	201,401,683	28,006,447	8,852,330	238,260,460
1861	93,326,459	30,353,918	37,088,413	160,768,790
1862	149,970,415	23,291,625	1,390,277	174,652,317
1863	174,921,796	11,807,000	1,525,811	187,414,577
1864	197,526,183	11,731,502	2,265,662	211,523,347
1865	192,208,261	10,410,837	2,123,281	204,742,419
1866	284,032,507	13,001,588	9,578,029	306,613,184
1867	238,297,955	13,044,181	3,305,339	253,648,475
1868	222,344,418	11,704,927	7,085,389	241,193,834
1869	275,779,976	14,789,235	15,788,462	306,257,673
1870	280,618,878	15,716,550	11,834,644	315,200,022
1871	319,635,398	28,878,294	6,348,608	354,862,300

The following were the exports of domestic produce:

Months.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Jan	$12,202,495	$12,572,864	$11,833,151	$18,270,758
Feb	12,842,279	11,487,961	14,865,210	15,098,773
March	12,252,859	11,942,023	11,284,553	17,213,979
April	13,978,761	14,671,066	13,741,650	17,922,891
May	15,297,923	15,443,499	14,167,414	17,066,925
June	10,634,544	16,555,107	14,611,500	17,432,767
July	10,536,848	18,430,323	15,945,557	17,167,740
August	12,750,918	17,075,324	12,309,426	15,906,769
Sept	11,316,462	16,510,324	15,157,200	20,100,599
October	13,954,602	15,419,645	16,018,589	21,755,793
Nov	13,681,120	15,820,617	24,125,816	26,602,733
Dec	14,332,280	17,828,174	16,178,620	24,778,909
Total	$156,075,378	$187,813,776	$185,740,061	$225,253,247

LATEST.

In the afternoon the grain markets were more active than usual, and firmer. Wheat was excited over the war news, and sold up to $1.24¾ cash, and $1.26½ seller March, closing with those figures bid. Corn sold up to 41½c seller March, and 40¾c cash, closing with holders at those quotations.

The Chicago Daily Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5.

BUTTER—Sales were effected at 22@25c for strictly choice in crocks and pails, but most of the transfers were at prices ranging downward from 20c. There was a fair local inquiry and some shipping demand, and prices were comparatively steady at the following range: Choice dairy, 22@25c; fair to good tub and firkin, 13@16c; inferior to common grades, 7@12c.

BAGGING—The bagging market was without essential change. The demand continues fair for the season, and all goods in the line are being held with decided firmness. We quote as follows: Stark, 35c; Grahampton, 37c; Philadelphia, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 35c; American, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21@22c; gunnies, single, 19@19½c; do double, 32c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Prices were firm and unchanged. We quote: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $1.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₱ brl, $2.00@2.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $5.00@8.00 ₱ brl.

BEANS—Were in fair request, and prime lots were being held with slightly increased firmness, though no advance was gained, sales making at the annexed prices: $1.40@1.65 for common; $1.70@1.90 for fair to choice medium, and at $2.00@2.25 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is still dull, but steady. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 ₱ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@120.00, and choice hurl to $140.00@160.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet, and unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.75@1.85 for wood-bound; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c. Staves and headings quoted at $12.00@22.50 for pork barrels and $8.00@14.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—Was again quoted quiet, and values were without perceptible change. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 15c; do imitation, 13c; Western factory, 12@13c; Ohio factory, 13c.

COAL—The demand continues fair at former rates. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $12.00; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $9.50@10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.50@8.80; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Sales were reported at $7.00@9.00—chiefly at $8.00@9.00.

EGGS—Remain dull, and were weak to-day at 20@21c. Some dealers were asking 22c, but we heard of no sales at that figure. The supply continues large.

FRUITS—DRIED—Nothing worthy of special mention transpired in this market to-day. Orders were not very numerous and prices were without material variation. We quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@22c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12½@13c; French do, 18@20c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.75; blackberries, 12½@14c; pitted cherries, 35@37c; peaches, pared, 23@25c; peaches, halves, 9@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new, Southern, 7@8c; do new Western, 7½@8½c; do new, Michigan, 9@10c.

FISH—Dealers reported the market quiet and firm at the following prices: No. 1, whitefish, $6.00@6.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.25; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—The green fruit trade was dull all around, scarcely enough doing in the way of sales to establish quotations. The following are the nominal rates: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.00; cranberries, $6.00@11.00 for wild, and $12.00@14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $5.00@5.50; oranges, Valencia, per case, $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—The grocery market was generally reported quiet to-day, and prices ruled steady and uniform. We repeat our list as follows:

CANDLES—Star, 19@19½c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, 24½@25c; prime do, 23½@24c; good, 23@23½c; common, 22@22½c; O. G. Java, 29@32c; Singapore, 25½@26c; Costa Rica, 24½@25½c; Miracaibo, 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13½@13¾c; A sugar, 12¾@12½c; B do, 12½@12¼c; XC do, 12@12¼c; C do, 11½@12c; choice brown, 10½@11½c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans, 9½@11½c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@60c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13½@14c; cloves, 18@19c; cassia, 45@45c; pepper, 21½@22c; nutmegs, $1.15@1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@7c; standard 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; erasive, 5½@6c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@5½c.

HAY—Remains quiet and easy at the late decline. We quote the wholesale prices as paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@15.50; do loose pressed, $13.50@14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00@13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The continued light receipts, and the fact that the demand is increasing, induces a firmer feeling in the hide market, and present indications rather favor the advance. Local and Eastern buyers are steadily engaged, and all offerings find ready buyers at the quoted prices, which are as follows: Green salted cured light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

LUMBER—There is no change to note in this market, except that the snow storm interfered with the local demand to-day. Prices were steady at the following range:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed first	....@36.00
Common flooring dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 14 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common board, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantling, 18@24 feet	20.00@25.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.00@ 4.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.37½@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

LEATHER—This market was again quoted quiet and firm. We repeat our list:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@35c; line city, per lb, 39@42c; kip, per lb, 90c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26@29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25@27c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 31@33c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@34c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@45c; harness, per lb, 39@43c; kip, light, $1.60@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.38; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.20; French kip, 80 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, per doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Prices unwent no alteration, ruling steady and firm as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do 12x12, $12.50; do 14x20, $12.00; do tern, $11.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, .30 slab, 9c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs., 38c; tin'd copper, 50c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 16c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c, net.

NAILS—Were quoted reasonably active, and the market was firm at the advance noted on Friday last, all sales being made on the basis of $5.00: 10d to 60d per keg $5.00; 8d, per keg, $5.25; 6d, per keg $5.50; 4d, per keg, $5.75; 3d, per keg, $6.50; fine 3d, per keg, $7.75; blue 3d, common, per keg, $6.75; clinch, $7.00.

OILS—Linseed is still firm and advancing, but aside from this the market was quiet and comparatively steady. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Carbon, 24c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 73@75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 87c; do boiled, 92c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, $1.00@1.25; bank oil, 90c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 80@82c.

POTATOES—Met with a fair demand and the market was firm at 75@85c for common mixed, and at 90c@$1.00 for good to choice straight lots, from store.

POULTRY—Only a light demand existed and under a moderate supply prices underwent no important change, ranging as follows: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $3.00@4.00; turkeys, do, per lb, 11@13c; geese, do, per doz, $9.00@11.00; do, live, $10.00@12.00; ducks, $2.75@4.50.

SALT—In fair demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse, $2.20, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Were quiet. Timothy was dull and easier, at $3.00@3.25 fair to prime. Clover, steady at $6.25 for good; and Hungarian nominal at $1.00.

TEAS—The following prices are current: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@65c; good, 70@90c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@1.10; common imperial, 75@85c; good to choice do, 90c@1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quoted steady and firm at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 50@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@70c.

WOOD—The wood market was steady at former prices. We quote: Beach, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.50@9.00, delivered.

WOOL—A light movement was witnessed in this staple, at about former rates. We continue to quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, medium, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, coarse	50@55c
Unwashed, fine	30@40c
Unwashed, medium	38@43c
Unwashed, coarse	40@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	73@76c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	50@72c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 5@15c less.

The Chicago Live Stock Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5.

CATTLE—It was a fairly active day in this branch of trade, and with light receipts and more encouraging advices from the East, prices were firmly sustained all around, while for choice shipping beeves a small advance was gained, the best droves being taken at prices ruling fully ½c higher than at the close of last week. The supply was composed of a better than average class of stock, and most of the sales were at prices ranging from $4.75 upward to $5.85. A few very choice brought $5.25@5.40, while some thin rough lots were disposed of at $3.00@3.50. The market closed steady and firm.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
34	choice shipping steers	1,339	$5.60
17	choice shipping steers	1,410	5.85
17	choice shipping steers	1,458	5.65
17	choice shipping steers	1,278	5.60
76	choice shipping steers	1,413	5.60
16	choice shipping steers	1,458	5.60
20	choice shipping steers	1,477	5.12½
14	choice shipping steers	1,385	5.15
16	butchers' stock	1,088	4.00
18	butchers' stock	1,030	3.65
14	choice steers	1,332	5.10
26	choice steers	1,332	5.25
16	choice steers	1,335	5.00
16	good steers	1,210	4.87½
12	good steers	1,230	4.50
17	good steers	1,310	4.60
17	fleshy steers	915	3.75
22	butchers' steers	935	3.70
20	good smooth steers	1,210	4.62½
18	thin cows	792	3.00

HOGS—About 10,500 have arrived since Saturday—a somewhat larger supply than had generally been anticipated—and the market was weak and nominally lower. The reported sales would seem to indicate a decided decline from last week's prices, but the difference in price was due more to a difference in quality than to any real change in the market, the offerings being the poorest seen here since the commencement of the packing season. Sales were chiefly within the range of $4.15@4.40. A good many remain unsold, and the market closed dull.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—Received, 1,300. There was a moderate demand at about last week's prices, or at $4.00@4.75 for common; $5.00@5.75 for medium, and a $6.00@7.50 for good to choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26s@28s. Winter wheat, 11s 8d@11s 10d; No. 1 spring, 11s 6d; No. 2 spring, 11s; white, 12s 4d. Corn, 28s. Pork, 49s 6d. Lard, 44s 9d.

LONDON, Feb. 5—5 p. m.—Consols, 92⅛; money, 92@92⅛ on account. Bonds, '62, 92½; '65, 92½; '67, 92½; 10-40s, 89½.

Tallow 50s 3d.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 5.—Bonds, '62, 96⅞@97⅛.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Rentes, 55f 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—Eve.—Cotton strong; middling upland, 11½@11¾d; Orleans, 11⅞@11¼. Sales 20,000 bales speculation and export, 5,000 bales. Red western wheat, 11s 8d@11s 10d. Flour, 26s@28s. Corn, 28s. Cheese, 69s. Cumberland middles, 33s. Short ribs, 33s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The market is firm, with an upward tendency. There is a moderate business doing in staple articles. Nashua E yard wide brown sheetings are advanced to 14c; do 1.5 do, 13c; do E 40-inch do, 15½c. Naumkeag bleached and colored satteens are up to 17c.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Beeves—Dull this week. Sales of 2,600 extra Pennsylvania and Western at 7½@7½c; common at 4@6c.

Sheep—In demand at an advance. Sales of 12,000 at 12c.

Hogs—In demand at an advance. Sales of 3,000 at 8½@7½c.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.25½; No. 2, $1.23½. Oats—Fair demand and higher; No. 2, 32½c. Corn firm; No. 2, 40½c. Rye active and higher; No. 1, 73c. Barley steady; No. 2, 60c.

HOGS—Dull and nominal at $4.30@4.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $12.12½@12.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 16,000 bu.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—COTTON—In moderate request; middling uplands, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Receipts, 4,000 brls. Superwestern and State, $5.75@6.10; common to good, $6.65@6.95; good to choice, $6.95@7.35; white wheat, Western extra, $7.20@7.40; extra Ohio, $6.60@7.30; St. Louis, $6.70@9.50. Rye flour steady at $4.00@5.20. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat higher; receipts, 9,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, in store, $1.56; Northwestern Club, afloat, $1.57½; winter red Western, $1.62; white, $1.75. Rye more active. Western, 95c in store. Barley quiet; Western, 85c. Malt unchanged. Corn steady; receipts, 30,000 bu; new Western mixed, afloat, 74@75c; old and new Western mixed, 74@75c. Oats a shade firmer; receipts, 28,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 53½@54c.

EGGS—Unchanged; 33@36c.

HOPS—Quiet.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 19½@21½c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 9½@9½c; Cuba, 9½@9¾c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 45@55c. Rice quiet, 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, [illegible]; refined, 23½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm, 75@76c.

Stock of grain in warehouses:

Wheat	3,158,000
Corn	683,000
Oats	2,497,000
Rye	122,000
Barley	257,000
Malt	94,000

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; new mess, $14.12½@14.25; old do, $13.87½; prime do, $12.25; new prime mess, $14.00; mess for February, $14.12½@14.25; for March, April, and May, $14.25. Beef dull; mess, 9@11c; extra, 11@13c; hams more active, at 23@26c. Lard—Tierce nominal; prime mess, 16@18c; India mess, 19@21c. Cut meats dull; shoulders, 5@5½c; hams, 8½@9½c; middles quiet; long clear, 7¼c; short clear, 7½c. Dressed hogs heavy at 6@6½c. Lard a shade lower; No. 1 to prime steam, 9½@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 19@23c; State, 23@36c.

CHEESE—13@16c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 94c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; sales superfine, $5.25@5.62½. Wheat dull; State red, $1.57. Corn in fair demand; yellow, 68@69c. Oats steady; white, 55@56; mixed, 53@54c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn quiet and scarce; mixed Western at 69@70c. Oats quiet and scarce; Western and Pennsylvania, 55@57c. Rye firm at $1.00@1.03.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm, $14.50@14.75. Lard steady at 9@10c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6@7c; sides, 7¾@8c; clear rib, 8@8½c. Bulk shoulders, 5½@6c; clear rib, 7@7½c loose.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 94@c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat ½c higher; No. 1 red, $1.53; No. 2, $1.47@1.48. Corn steady at 52c. Oats quiet at 44c.

PETROLEUM—Refined steady; held at 20½c in car lots; 21@22c for retail lots; crude quiet at $4.75@4.80.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; amber Michigan, $1.47@1.48; No. 3 red, $1.40. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Steady at $5.25.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and higher; family, $7.10@7.25. Wheat in fair demand and firm; red, $1.55@1.57. Corn steady, 45@47c. Rye in fair demand and higher; 89@90c. Oats firm; 38c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Dull and drooping; 21@22c.

BUTTER—Firm at 20@24c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged; nothing doing worthy of report. Lard quiet; hold firmly steam salable at 8½c; kettle held at 9½c.

HOGS—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 2,000.

WHISKEY—Fair demand but lower at 87c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1.58; amber, $1.46. Corn steady; mixed, 51c; yellow, 52c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Quiet, at $5.20.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—COTTON—Higher at 22c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat—Firm; No. 2 spring, $1.32; winter, stock mostly held out of market for higher prices. Corn firm; high mixed on track, 41½c; No. 2 in elevator, this side of river, 41c. Oats slow; No. 2 elevator, 37½c. Barley quiet at 70c for Iowa spring. Rye quiet at 78c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 87½c.

TOBACCO—Steady.

HEMP—Dull.

BAGGING—Firm at 16@16½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.00; dry salt meats quiet; packed lots shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 6½c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7¾c. Lard nominal; 9@9½c for prime to choice steam round lot kettle at Quincy, buyer till March 15, at 9c.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.00@4.50.

CATTLE—Quiet.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 210,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu; rye, 7,000 bu; hogs, 2,497 head; cattle, 714 head.

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REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

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A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we enjoyed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

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TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.

Arrival and Departure of trains. Depot—Foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOR MUSKEGON, GRAND RAPIDS, ETC.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.

On and after Nov. 13, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot—Corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leavenworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.

Union Depot—West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office in Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office corner of Adams and Kinzie-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—61 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific fast line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific night express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City and Dubuque ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. §Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1872.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

We published, yesterday, the card signed by ex-Secretary Cox, Stanley Mathews, and Judges Stallo and Hoadley, of Cincinnati, concerning the Convention called by the Liberal Republicans of Missouri, to meet in Cincinnati on the first day of May next. These gentlemen say:

Heartily sympathizing with the views and purposes which have dictated this call, the undersigned, in behalf of themselves and such Republicans of this city and vicinity as unite with them in sentiment, join in the invitation and urge, upon all those favoring the political reforms proposed as the object of this movement, to attend this meeting.

There is no use in attempting to ignore this movement. It has hearty friends in New England and New York, and all over the Northwest, who are watching the course of events, and have determined in their own minds that certain reforms shall be accomplished, and shall not be defeated by the tricks of enemies or the treachery of pretended friends. Conspicuous among the demands of the Missouri Republicans are the great points of Revenue reform, Amnesty and Civil Service reform. These three points meet with a popular response which cannot be silenced. The President has recommended Amnesty and Civil Service reform to his adherents in Congress, but seems unable to bring them up to the support of those measures, although he had no difficulty in getting them to vote for the purchase of San Domingo. As regards Revenue reform, however, he seems either to have no conception of what it means, or to be the willing instrument of those affiliated monopolies who constitute the High-Tariff Ring.

The country has had enough of a system of confiscation, under the name of taxation, such as would not be tolerated in any other land in Christendom. Centuries ago, when profligates sat upon the thrones of France and England, it was common to levy a special tax, and order the proceeds to be paid into the private purses of the Royal mistresses, that these harlots might be able to live in splendor. The tax system of the United States is levied practically for like purpose,—not to sustain one or two profligate women, but to sustain other monopolists equally insatiable. Our tariff system is made up of special taxes levied for the personal benefit of persons and corporations whose blandishments have been able to control a majority of one or the other House of Congress. The country has endured this as no other people would have done; and the repeal of these bounties, and pensions, and special taxes, for the benefit of the Bessemer steelers, and the iron, copper, nickel, and carpet monopolists, is now demanded. The men in the United States Senate who have assumed authority to speak for the Republican party tell us, by their acts, or their refusal to act, that these taxes shall not be repealed or modified. They have already resolved that Congress shall adjourn in May, and in a few days we may expect their further declaration, that no legislation looking to the reform of the Civil Service or of the Revenue shall be considered in the Senate. This evident determination to keep up forever the enormous special bounties in the tax laws to favorite individuals and corporations will not be allowed to pass without protest. The Cincinnati Convention has been called that the means may be considered whereby this evil, among others, may be met. The Convention may meet merely to adjourn, or it may meet to take important action. That it will be respectable in point of numbers and in the character of those who will attend it, there can be no longer any doubt. Three months intervene before its assembling. During those three months the Senators and Representatives at Washington can do much to determine its character and influence. If they shall, in good faith, carry out the principles of Revenue reform and Civil Service reform, and relieve the South from the yoke of carpet-bag despotism and corruption by passing an act of General Amnesty, they can make the Cincinnati Convention an important auxiliary in the Presidential campaign. But, if they persist in the policy of running the party on dead issues, ignoring the living ones, they will probably find the Cincinnati Convention a powerful reminder of their neglected duties and misspent time.

THE ALABAMA CLOUD.

Pending any official statement from the English Government of its attitude with regard to the Geneva Court of Arbitration, it will be well to consider the exact position maintained by the United States in the prosecution of her claim for damages. Upon the ground that Great Britain failed to perform its duties as a neutral, in respect to the rebel cruisers, during the late war of the rebellion, the United States demands that the Geneva Tribunal shall award her damages. These damages are direct and indirect. The direct damages grow out of the actual direct losses, in vessels and cargoes, to our commercial marine, inflicted by the insurgent vessels, and the heavy National expenditure caused by their pursuit, in addition to which the Government puts in a claim for interest, from an average day to be determined, to the day when the award is payable by the terms of the treaty, namely: one year after the date of the award, the United States suggesting the 1st day of July, 1863, as the most equitable day. The details of the direct losses to vessels and cargoes are as follows:

By the Alabama	$6,547,609.81
" " Boston	400.00
" " Chickamauga	95,654.83
" " Florida	3,698,609.31
" " Georgia	383,976.50
" " Nashville	69,536.70
" " Retribution	29,334.52
" " Sallie	5,840.00
" " Shenandoah	6,488,320.51
" " Sumter	10,095.83
" " Tallahassee	579,355.55
Total	$17,900,633.46
For losses from increased war premiums	1,120,795.15
	$19,021,428.61

The English advocates in their case object to the payment of any damages caused by vessels which were not both built and fitted out in English ports, and will also probably object to the payment of interest,—and rightly, as no Government pays interest on claims, a claim not being a debt until it is awarded by the Court in which it has been passed. Should the English Government refuse to pay the damages fixed by the Geneva Court, it would be tantamount to war, in which the United States would seek to collect both the direct and the indirect damages.

The indirect damages, which have caused the recent protests upon the part of the English press, may be classified as follows:

1. The loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag.
2. The enhanced payments of insurance.
3. The prolongation of the war, and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion.

The history of these damages against which the English object is substantially as follows: The United States made an offer to the Joint High Commission to settle the whole matter by accepting an expression of regret and the payment of a sum in gross, and agreed to fix the sum with special reference to direct damages. If this settlement were not made at once, they reserved the right to urge both direct and indirect damages. The settlement was not made, the Commission simply adopting a treaty which provided the future means of settling it.

The demand, however, for indirect damages, to be fixed by the Court, is absurd upon the very face of it. At the lowest figures, the sum would exceed even the enormous German indemnity, and would be simply ruinous to any Government which had to pay it. Its extent could only be limited by the imagination of the arithmetician who should set himself at work to compute it, and would run into the regions of the fabulous and require the resources of the Genii to satisfy it. It would be simply impossible to make any accurate statement of indirect damages from the Governmental ledger, and we do not believe that either the people or the Government expect or desire such a claim to be pressed. The people neither want a precedent fixed for extortionate taxation in future, nor a war, which would, in all probability, be a naval war, for which this Government is not prepared, however mortifying the confession may be.

ELECTION OF COUNTY CLERK.

The law of 1849, section 12, provides that, when a vacancy occurs in the office of County Clerk, "it shall be filled by election in the same manner as a vacancy in the office of Judge." Section 9, of the same act, provides that, when a vacancy in the office of County Judge happens, the Clerk shall issue orders to the judges of election in the different precincts of the county, requiring them, on a day named, not less than twenty days from the date of the order, to hold an election to fill said vacancy. By the act of 1869, when a vacancy happens in the office of County Judge within one year from the time fixed by law for the election of County Judges, the Governor shall appoint some person to fill said office for the unexpired term; but, if the vacancy shall occur more than one year previous to the time for holding the regular election for that office, the Governor shall issue a writ of election, fixing the time for holding the same, and requiring the Sheriff to give twenty days' notice, &c.

In section 9 of the act of 1849, the County Judge is required, in case of vacancy in the office of County Clerk, to issue the orders for election, etc., and to make the returns, "*Provided* that, if a Clerk *pro tem.* shall be appointed and qualified within five days after any such vacancy shall occur, such clerk *pro tem.* shall perform the duties in this section required of the Judge."

In the case of the present vacancy in the office of County Clerk, the duty of ordering an election devolves upon the Governor. The regular election for the office of County Clerk will not take place until November, 1873. In selecting the time for filling this vacancy the Governor would, perhaps, render a service to this county by ordering it to take place at the ordinary election in November next. A Clerk *pro tem.* has been appointed as required, and the public service will in no manner be prejudiced by the delay, and the cost of an election in this county is a very important item, particularly at this time. There are 130 precincts in this county, and the expense will be many thousands of dollars. An election next fall will answer every public purpose, and be a full compliance with the law.

ALLEGED INTERNAL REVENUE FRAUDS.

The New York *Sun*, not to be behind its city contemporaries in unearthing frauds, has taken a hand in, and found one to the amount of six millions in the Internal Revenue Department. The *Sun* is aiming at very large game, and boldly declares that the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Boutwell, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Douglass, are defaulters to the above amount. The specific charge made is, that the stamp account of the Department, extending over a period of six years and a half, amounted to fifty-six millions of dollars. During Johnson's Administration, as the account had not been audited and settled from the time Mr. Boutwell was appointed Commissioner, a clerk was detailed from the Treasury Department proper to adjust it. After nine months of hard labor the statement was prepared, and, with the accompanying vouchers, showing the true condition of the account, with a deficit of about six millions of dollars, was handed to his superiors. The *Sun* now charges that Commissioner Rollins suppressed it, and that Secretary McCulloch then permitted Rollins to choose his own man from the Internal Revenue Department to audit it and make a statement. The statement was made, and balanced the account to a cent. The account, without a single voucher, was approved by the Fifth Auditor, and passed to the First Comptroller, who rejected it. It then passed into President Johnson's hands when but three or four more days remained to his term, and there was no opportunity to take action upon it until President Grant came in. General Pleasonton then requested him to examine it, but no action was taken, and shortly after the General was removed. Since that time, it is charged that a convenient man has been placed in the office of Fifth Auditor, one Jacob H. Ela, in the place of Barron, and that he has placed a clerk, whose specialty is the stamp account, at work doctoring it. Up to this date he has not, with all the balances that have been forced, been able to square the account, but is a million and a half short.

This is the substance of the story as narrated by the *Sun*, upon the strength of which it demands an investigation, and offers to furnish the proofs. The matter is too important for Congress to pass it by without giving it attention.

At present there seems to be a very fair prospect for a scrimmage in Utah, and the customary investigation. The telegraph is burdened with the charges and counter-charges and plots and counter-plots of those figuring in Utah politics, and looking out for prospective seats of honor when Utah comes in as a State. At first we are informed that our late exemplary citizen, George C. Bates, now District Attorney at Salt Lake, is a full-blooded Mormon, and then comes news that the Mormons are denouncing him as a rampant Gentile. One day, the Mormons are denouncing Judge McKean as their bloody persecutor; and the next, the Gentiles are accusing him of doing nothing. Then Judge McKean gets up a grand meeting of the people of Utah to endorse him, and sends a report of it to Washington. Tom Fitch follows this up with a meeting of 2,000 citizens who unanimously condemn the Judge, and this is sent to Washington; and thus, gradually, the petty politicians of Utah are preparing the way for a repetition of the disgraceful scenes in New Orleans and New Mexico. There should be some short, sharp, decisive way of settling these disgusting squabbles among small politicians. If Congress could devise some means by which those already in office could be forever removed from it, and those seeking to displace them could be forever disqualified from holding office, the suffering people would be forever grateful.

The opinion seems to be entertained by some lawyers that, notwithstanding the proposed "Burned Records bill" may purport to authorize a decree of title which will cut off the claims of "all the world," yet that the rights of infants, married women, and the other classes of persons incompetent by law to defend their rights, will be saved. The point is at least open to question, and, as no opportunity has ever existed for a judicial decision upon it, it would be improper to dogmatize concerning it. As a rule, proceedings *in rem*,—as, for instance, concerning vessels—determine the rights of all the world, whether competent or incompetent to defend. As a State is the exclusive judge of the modes of proceeding necessary to give its Courts jurisdiction over property within its limits, and as its Legislature, in the language of Chief Justice Taney, "may clearly legislate away any vested right, provided it does not interfere with the obligation of a contract," we see nothing to prevent a State Legislature from providing for such a proceeding *in rem*, concerning a real estate title, as would cut off unknown infants and married women. It has been decided necessary, heretofore, to reserve these rights expressly in all statutes of limitations, and we see no reason why it would not be equally necessary in the "Burned Records bill."

The London *Spectator* sounds a note of alarm because each year the electorates of England seem to prefer great spenders to great thinkers as their representatives. The few men who combine both characteristics "care less and less for public life," and the future is exceedingly doleful; for, saith the *Spectator*, "we see nothing, no new and strong idea, which should mark off the masses of our society from those of the wealthy in the United States." Such a pitiable prospect demands our sympathy.

A case involving a question of considerable importance as to dower rights has been lately decided by our Supreme Court.

Many years ago, one Margaret Donahue applied to the Court for an assignment of dower in a lot on State street, near Monroe, owned by the City of Chicago. The lot—25 feet—was incapable of being divided so as to set off one-third to her by metes and bounds, and, under the statute of this State, the value of her dower was assessed by a jury at $75 per annum. This lot was then worth but $100 per foot, but with the growth of the city it increased in value to $1,500 or $2,000 per foot; thereupon Mrs. Donahue filed her bill in Chancery in the Superior Court, asking for a reassignment of dower based upon the increased value. The Supreme Court, some years ago, held in a dower case (Greves vs. Gaither, 23 Ill.), that, "If in progress of time the income from the property becomes materially depreciated or materially enhanced, equity will afford the requisite relief to either party on filing a proper bill;" but it was contended by the city that this point was what is called "*obiter*," and unnecessary to the decision of that case. The case was heard by Judge Jameson, and the application for a reassignment of dower denied. Our Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of Judge Jameson, but upon what grounds is not known, as no copy of the decision has yet reached us. The case is said to be the first in the United States where this question has been directly presented, and has attracted considerable attention among our lawyers.

The tax-payers' Utopia has been discovered, by some explorer of out-of-the-way places, in the little country which figure on the map of Europe as the Duchies of Anhalt-Bernburg, Anhalt-Cothen, and Anhalt-Dessau. The aggregate population of the three Principalities is about 190,000 souls, each one of whom pays a yearly tax of just 40 cents. The whole expense of the Government during the last year, including the maintenance of His Serene Highness the Duke of Anhalt, his Court, his standing army, the law courts, police, internal improvements, etc., was exactly $200,000. The difference ($124,000) between this amount and the proceeds of the 40 cents' tax was defrayed by the profits of the salt-mines of Leopoldshall. But even this exhibit only foreshadows the Arcadia of the future. The salt-mines in question are increasing in value so rapidly that, ten years from now, the Duke of Anhalt promises not only to defray all the expenses of the Government from this source of revenue, but to distribute the surplus among his subjects; so that, by about 1880, we shall behold the anomaly of a Government which pays taxes to its people. Add to this the two facts, that suffrage is based on education, and that the law-making power is wholly vested in a House chosen by the people, and we can have some idea of the Utopian state of affairs in the Duchies of Anhalt.

A new branch of forgery has been introduced into American politics. The scene is transferred from New York to New Orleans, and the objects operated on are no longer vouchers, but letters of resignation. A few days ago, Governor Warmoth received a note, which purported to be the resignation of one of the Recorders of New Orleans. The vacancy was promptly filled; but, when the new official presented himself, the old one mildly, but firmly, invited him to leave, and utterly denied having written the letter in question. Investigation proved that it was a forgery; but the Governor refused to retract the last appointment. The case was taken before the Courts, and they decided that the first official was the only legal one. The report of the matter closes with the remarkable statement: "The new appointee refused to abandon his claim, however; and so the State is obliged to pay two men for the same duties." The sentence is a curious commentary on Louisiana politics. It would appear that, whenever any hanger-on in New Orleans chooses to say that he holds an office, the Treasury is straightway bled to pay him his fancied dues, despite the adverse decision of the Courts. Small wonder that the State debt is increasing by the million.

There is an Anti-Monopoly Association in New York, which proposes to supply the people with free railroads, free gas, and free police; taking the ground that the State or city is as much bound to give the people free lights as free schools, and that free railroads are as much within the province of Government as free common roads or streets. A still more extensive experiment in the same line was recently tried by the Communists of Paris, who proposed to furnish the people with free bread and meat and a moderate salary per diem. It is to be regretted that some experiment has not yet been devised to enable everybody to live at the public expense; but we believe that, if such a plan succeeds anywhere, it will be in New York.

In May of this year, the population of Alsace and Lorraine will have to decide whether they will remain at their homes and be Germanized, or emigrate. In anticipation of this, mingled love for France and hate of the military system of Germany are driving the people across the frontier in such numbers that whole villages have been depopulated, and many others contain only women, children, and old men. The German Governors have advised Bismarck, as a matter of policy, to extend the time of probation until 1876; but, as yet, no reply has been vouchsafed. The exodus is said to be heartily encouraged by the Catholic clergy, who are at swords' points with the German Chancellor on the education question.

In the Beggeh case, particularly referred to by Mayor Medill, in his message, as a decision of great importance to the city, and in which the Court held "that, where a first or original assessment for paving a street, or other local improvement, was not a good and valid assessment, no new or re-assessment could be made," our Supreme Court has granted a rehearing. There are some hundreds of thousands of dollars of these uncollected assessments, and it now seems probable that those who have hitherto defeated their collection will ultimately be made to pay them.

PERSONAL.

On the moonlight ride from the Mammoth Cave to the train, Alexis joined a Louisville gentleman in a number of duets. The Grand Duke's voice is an excellent bass, and his taste in music highly cultivated, and very extensive in its scope. The baggage of the Ducal party has reached Pensacola. A lady at Atlanta is said to have kissed one of the Duke's trunks, and snipped off a piece of the Russian leather strap. The royal train has already traveled 5,800 miles.

—Marion Park, of Jeffersonville, Ind., has demanded of the Grand Jury an investigation into the rumors respecting his complicity in the murder of his family.

—Among the Japanese students coming Eastward with the Embassy is a lad of 9 years, who wears light-colored striped pants, a broad-brimmed felt hat, and a long-backed frock coat, with three huge brass buttons on each tail.

—Harvey Doane, an inmate of the Auburn State Prison, is waiting to be hanged to order. He was sentenced to death in 1862, under the law, since repealed, which permitted the Governor to order an execution at his pleasure. He rarely enjoys a Friday, as his chances of being strangled on that day are much greater.

—Thirty-six years since, George Wilkins Kendall, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, gave A. M. Holbrook, a steamer clerk, the business management of that journal, and a quarter interest. The latter gentleman has just retired from business, and is one of the wealthiest gentlemen in the Southwest. Although 65 years of age, he still looks fresh and youthful. For years he was never known to be absent from the counting-room between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., for a single day. Editors, reporters, foremen, and clerks passed in review before him, and all copy passed through his hands. He invariably paid off the employes on Sunday morning. Was one absent or sick, the amount due him was carefully rolled up, labelled with his name, and placed in the safe, and here sums of this kind have been known to lie unmolested for years,—a sort of special and sacred deposit. Indeed, old printers have gone away and fought through an entire war, to return and find in the *Picayune* safe a package of money awaiting them.

—Captain James M. Lundy, of Cleveland, commenced sailing on the lakes in 1812.

—The jewels of Mlle. Janauschek were attached, at Baltimore, on Friday last, on a warrant issued by Justice Brewer, in the suit brought by Henry Broughton. Upon being informed of the seizure, Janauschek proceeded to the Clerk's office, and gave bond in $1,200 to await the result of the action; whereupon the attachment was dissolved, and the suit placed on the docket for the May term.

—The will of the late Archibald A. Dunlop, of West Troy, N. Y., with the exception of a few minor bequests, leaves a fortune of $150,000 to his daughter Jessie.

—Alfred Perry, of Montreal, Can., who rendered valuable services to the Ottawa District during the terrible conflagrations of August, 1870, has been presented by the citizens of Ottawa with a handsome silver service and purse of gold. The ceremony took place at the Russell House, and was followed by an elegant banquet.

—Henry Ward Beecher's lectures to the Theological School at New Haven were commenced on Wednesday last, at the Marquand Chapel. They are on the subject of "Preaching." After the informal lecture is concluded, opportunity is given for questions. He made a very characteristic answer to one question, which brought down the house. A theologue inquired what was the cause of the short pastorates so frequent now. Mr. Beecher instantly responded, with inimitable drollery, "Largely Divine Mercy."

—The physicians of Elmira, N. Y., vaccinate on the legs, instead of the arms, for the reason that fashionable ladies dislike to have their fair arms disfigured by the marks. At least that's the excuse they make.

—Friends of the Hon. Burton C. Cook, of Illinois, gave him a dinner in Washington, on Saturday evening, at which the President, Vice President, and other prominent officials were present.

—Captain Snowdon, who collects the letters from all the lamp-post boxes in New Haven, walks 14 miles every day, collects on the average 1,400 letters, and is 7 hours in doing it.

—A diver who recently descended into the Shetucket River at Norwich, Conn., states that beneath the Laurel Hill bridge he fell unexpectedly into a fissure between the rocks of the bottom, nearly 20 feet deep. Here he was assailed by a large animal, half serpent and half fish, which snapped viciously at the eye-plates of his helmet, and, though repeatedly struck with an iron bar, was with difficulty driven away.

—A petition for signature has been drawn up by the numerous friends of the Rev. J. Selby Watson, praying the Home Secretary to respite the condemned. The grounds on which they urge that his life should be spared are his age and hitherto blameless life. Mr. Watson, who was still in Newgate Jail, maintained the same calm demeanor which has characterized his conduct since his arrest.

—The *British Medical Journal* hears that Prof. Huxley's health has given way under the strain of continuous exertion, and that he has been advised to absent himself for a time from all occupation as the best means of restoration. Mr. Huxley was to spend two months in the mild climate of Egypt, whither he has repaired; and there was every reason to hope that he will return restored to health and vigor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The business men of Mansfield, Mo., propose to organize a Protective Union, the chief object of which will be to determine the status of traders asking credit for merchandise.

—Montreal had thirty-three fatal cases of small-pox last week. Dr. Larocque states that he has taken pains to visit every house in which a death from small-pox has occurred, and finds that, out of fifty-five fatal cases, only four of the patients had been properly vaccinated; most of them had not been vaccinated at all.

—Major W. G. Guerrant, of Montgomery County, Va., has discovered a large vein of zinc ore on his farm, eight miles south of Christiansburg.

—The operators of the diamond drill at Kansas City discovered an immense body of water at a depth of 800 feet. An investigation is proposed, with a view to supplying the city therefrom.

—Mr. J. M. Fairchild, Superintendent of the New Haven Fire Alarm Telegraph, has recently invented an almost perfected an apparatus for indicating the locality of fires, which does away with sound and brings into use *sight*. It consists of a corresponding number of figures to those of the different alarm boxes about the city, and at the first stroke of the bell the electricity works a machine which presents to view the same number as that on the box from which the alarm is given.

—The people of East Hartford are moving for a free bridge across the Connecticut River.

—The New Haven Gas Company proposes to spend $200,000 in improvements the present season. Among other things a new gasometer, forty-five feet high, with a diameter of 110 feet will be built.

—Mr. W. G. Howard, of Baltimore, for a long time engaged in tea-growing in India, is now at Mobile endeavoring to arrange for the establishment of an extensive tea-garden. He has carefully examined into the matter, and is confident that tea will not only grow well in the vicinity of the latter point, but will prove a most profitable crop.

—A trunk, containing a soiled shirt bosom and a tract on the Duration of Future Punishment, is awaiting identification at Worcester, Mass.

—A cautious physician says that people who count bankbills should not touch the finger on the tongue, as is the common practice, as bills coming from places where small-pox prevails, are liable to be infected.

—The Boston Water Power Company sold 886,000 feet of their Back Bay lands, lately, for about $750,000.

—The New Orleans *Picayune* has been reduced from $15 to $12 per year, and from 10 to 5 cents per single copy.

—Virginia is exporting slate to Massachusetts. One company last year shipped 4,000 tons valued at $100,000.

—A San Jose, Cal., letter says:

Mr. J. D. Roberts, Dr. McMurtry, and Mr. A. G. Kimball leased about 11,000 head of sheep of Dr. B. Bryant, of this city, which they took upon one of the islands reclaimed by them, situated about 15 miles from Antioch, on the San Joaquin. During the late high water these sheep became chilled by being in the water and exposed to the rain, until all were lost but about 1,000. The sheep were of the best grades, as Dr. Bryant had taken great pains in their selection and grading, and they could not have been bought of him for $6 per head. They were leased to these parties on shares,—they to have half the increase and wool. Papers were drawn up making them responsible for all losses, and either to return to the owner the sheep or their equivalent in coin. It is a heavy loss upon these gentlemen.

—The Toledo *Blade* says:

E. B. Ward, of Detroit, has contracted for the construction of six barges, to be built at New Jerusalem, about twelve miles northeast from Toledo. They are designed for lumber transportation between Ludington, Mich., and Chicago, and to be run with the new iron steamer now being built at Wyandotte, Mich. They are to have a carrying capacity of 150,000 feet each, and to cost [illegible],000. It is known to many of our readers that, some ten or twelve years since, Mr. Ward purchased some 30,000 acres of heavy timbered lands in Ottawa County, for the sake of the timber, and that he built a large saw-mill on the tract. He has commenced the construction of a canal from the lake into his lands, which is now a mile and a half long.

—Hancock, N. H., like the village blacksmith, "owes not any man." All its war bills were paid as they came in, and the stocks owned by the town are sufficient for current expenses. At the last town meeting $1 was raised, and there is now a surplus fund.

—New Haven is clamorous for direct Western connections by rail that will avoid New York and its unavoidable delays.

—The shoe factories at Auburn, Maine, and turning out over 1,000 pairs of shoes an hour, and it takes about 500 barrels of flour annually to make the paste that is used in them.

—The Continental Hotel, Saratoga, has been sold by James Chaffee to E. C. Adams and John P. Mann, of New York, for $50,000.

—Wood has reached such an extravagant price in Montreal that the inhabitants have become large consumers of peat as an article of fuel. At Ottawa wood is also very dear; but there as are inexhaustible beds of peat in its vicinity, a rapid fortune is in store for the enterprising genius who will introduce the article into the market.

—The new building for the Scientific School at New Haven, the money for which was given by Mr. Sheffield, will be of brick, faced with blue and yellow stone, and 85 feet long by 75 feet deep. The first floor will have two ordinary recitation rooms, and a large lecture room, capable of seating 500 persons; the second floor will be devoted to civil and dynamic engineering; and the third will be occupied by the departments of agriculture, botany, and zoology. On the fourth floor there will be lodging rooms for tutors and instructors.

—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says of the flexible marble slab: "Mr. Holliday's free show proved such an elephant on his hands that he had either to abandon his business and close his office, or send away his curious marble slab. He chose the latter, and it was carefully boxed and sent to Pittsburgh for exhibition."

—The intense cold at Sandusky, last Thursday, caused a gas-main to burst, and a large amount of gas escaped.

—A gentleman in Pittsburgh bids $5,000 for the Wheeling flexible marble slab, which is on exhibition in the former city.

—Hartford reports 475 marriages for 1871. The united ages of the oldest couple were 130 years, and of the youngest 35. Hardly a case is reported where the bride was older than the groom, which is rather singular in view of the motherly affection which a young man of inexperience can secure for himself by marrying a woman 40 or 50 years his senior.

—Philadelphia granted 278 building permits in January, of which 38 were for alterations.

—Ashtabula, O., has a razor which has been on duty since 1792. It has shaved three generations of Browns, but has begun to wear thin.

—A carat is a weight of four grains, used mainly for weighing diamonds. When applied to gold, twenty-four carats of twelve grains each makes *fine* gold. So, if gold is said to be twenty-two carats fine, it is meant that twenty-two twenty-fourths are pure gold and the rest is alloy. The carat was originally a small red bean used in Oriental countries for weighing gold, whence we get the name.

—A gentleman in Columbus, O., has tried a few specimens of the pea sausage used by the Germans in the late war. It is not only highly nutritious, but extremely palatable. It makes a rich, thick soup, something like split-pea with heavy stock, and is much superior, for vegetable flavor and freshness, to anything in the regular ration of the United States Army. Besides, it only needs a little water, a tin-cup, and fire, to have this palatable dish ready to eat inside eight minutes.

—The *Nationalist*, of Manhattan, Kan., says: "A few days ago an eagle descended upon the head of a little Swede boy, about 10 years old, who lives near the head of the Wild Cat, and undertook to carry him off. He fastened his talons in the boy's cap, but the youngster, instead of rising into mid air, caught the eagle, and, after a long and severe struggle, succeeded in killing him. He measured eight feet from tip to tip. When the lad reached home he was taken to task for not bringing in his assailant alive, but replied 'I don't going to let him eat me up.'"

LOUISIANA.

The War of the Factions.

The Congressional Committee, and the Attendants at Its Sessions.

Sketches of Warmoth and Carter, and Their Principal Adherents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1.

"I dunno, sir,—it's something in the climate, I reckon."

This is the opinion of Carter; and it concerns the question of habitual or chronic dishonesty in the conduct of Southern politics. I hardly need explain to the reader of contemporaneous history who Carter is. Before the 1st of last month, it would, on the contrary, have been quite necessary that Carter should have some sort of an introduction to the public, in order for the latter party to take any interest in the former. But, on that day Carter shot into notoriety as a political strategist,—a deviser of *coups d'etat* and all that,—an aspirant for the control of a State; since which time the telegraph, and, still more, the New Orleans newspapers, have been very busy with the name of Carter. And it is the doings of Carter, and of some others with whom he has been connected, which have brought down to New Orleans the Congressional Investigating Committee which asked the question which evoked the remark which I have faithfully recorded above.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The resolution of the National House of Representatives (introduced by Mr. Dawes) ordering the Committee of Investigation, directing them to "inquire into the origin and character of the difficulties which have arisen between the Government and officials of the State of Louisiana, and United States officials in said State, and their conduct growing out of the same;" and to report, recommend, etc. The intention was, particularly, to investigate the two flagrant cases of unwarrantable interferences alleged against the Custom House authorities here, and, incidentally (so the Committee construe their duty), the character of the State Government, and the circumstances of the late "War in New Orleans."

The Committee consists of the following gentlemen: The Hon. P. W. Scofield, of Pennsylvania; the Hon. G. W. McCrary, of Iowa; the Hon. H. B. Smith, of New York; the Hon. R. M. Speer, of Pennsylvania; and the Hon. Stevenson Archer, of Maryland. The last two gentlemen represent the inevitable Democratic minority, and are apparently fully alive (Mr. Speer particularly) to the fact that they are expected to elicit unpleasant revelations concerning the Republican party, which the rest of the Committee might, perchance conceal. Their efforts will, from present appearances, be less necessary than those of Senators Casserly and Bayard have been in the New York Custom House investigation; nevertheless, it is well enough to have them along. Archer is a Southerner, of rather rakish build and rig, gentlemanly in language and demeanor, and the only member of the Committee at all reliable at a stand-up drink. Speer is a thin-lipped, earnest, professional sort of man, very suave and amiable, except when he cross-questions witnesses. Smith, whose other name is Judge, is a wiry, severe, methodical, matter-of-fact man, with a good head, and a bearing toward witnesses which signifies "No fooling." McCrary is stout, open-faced, ingenuous, fair, judicial; does the least talking, but not the least thinking, of any of them. Scofield is elderly and quiet, with a visible consciousness of his dignity and responsibility as Chairman of the Committee. He swears the witnesses at the opposite end of the table, with due solemnity, and confronts him with cosy, round face, set off by a few gray locks, with a large "burnt district" in the midst of them, and a scarcely statesmanlike goatee. Neither Scofield nor any of his colleagues on the Committee has thus far shown any disposition to shirk any of the responsibilities of the Committee, or to shield any person or party from deserved blame.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FACTIONS.

The sessions of the Committee are held in the smaller Court Room of the vast Custom House,—a reachy, desolate, granite structure, of many columns and rotundas, and a great deal of waste space. At each session, there are in attendance a half-dozen or more representatives of each of the various political parties interested in the Louisiana controversies. There appear to be three of these,—the Warmothites, the Carterites, and the Democrats. On behalf of the first named, there sits, convenient to the ear of McCrary, a fellow-Iowan, General F. J. Herron, and Secretary of State and right-hand man of Warmoth. He is a handsome, Scotch-looking, stout person, with wide-spreading red beard, and a red face. He was the military officer in command at New Orleans at the close of the war; resigned his commission, and afterward became United States Marshal; had trouble with that high-minded statesman, A. Johnson, and retired to private life; then became a warm partisan of Warmoth, whom he helped out with his arduous duties by taking two or three lucrative offices. Next to Herron sits Braddon, Warmoth's Private Secretary. Next is Torry, formerly District Attorney for Uncle Sam,—a big-necked, dark-skinned, grizzly-mustached citizen, of no mean parts, apparently. Then follow others in the Gubernatorial interest. Those upon the other side, prompting Archer and Speer, are a poorer lot, whether reckoned intellectually or pecuniarily. There is a weazened-looking boy, who appears as if his utmost abilities were to read Swinburne, to tie a cravat, and have an uncle. That is J. R. G. Pitkin, of the Custom House, formerly of the Confederate and afterwards of the Union army. He now writes editorials for the Grant organ here, and draws his salary at the Custom House. There is a very red-whiskered, uneasy, loud-mouthed fellow, whose name is unknown to fame, and also to me, but who bears upon his broad shoulders the destinies of the Democratic State Committee. He labors mightily with Speer to get this or that damaging interrogatory propounded. There is J. H. McVean, a carpet-bagger whom Carter made Clerk of the House, and who, though vealy, is apparently staunch as an ox for his chief. Poor fellow! he has no Clerkship now. The same is doubtless the predicament of the two or three nondescripts who surround him, and, also, of a good portion of the score or two of citizens, of both colors, who line the outer railing and listen in vain for the words of the witnesses, in the large, lofty, empty, echoing room.

CARTER'S STORY.

Carter is sworn. He tells the story of his grievances; how he was ousted by strategy from his rightful seat in the Speaker's Chair of the House; how he and his fifty adherents, lacking only one of a quorum, had passed dreary days and nights in a tight little club-room over a liquor-store, beleaguered by police, and barred out by rows of militia from entering into and possessing the coveted Capitol; how he had appealed in vain to the United States military; and how he had finally, after twenty-one days of persistent fighting, given up the battle for the present. He also unveiled the wickedness of all parties, races, and classes in Louisiana; and declared that Republicans, Democrats, whites, negroes, Governors, Legislators, petty officers, and all, had done that which they ought not to have done, and there was no health in them; adding the thoughtful meteorological remark with which this letter commences.

And, with a pretty strong foreboding that Carter is right, and that we shall find the history of Louisiana, since the close of the war, a very mortifying, though instructive, one, full of black marks to score up against this power or that, this party or that, this policy or that, let us trace the events which came so near culminating in bloodshed and anarchy the other day, and which may yet so terminate, unless affairs are conducted with more moderation than heretofore. But first let us look at the *dramatis personae* of the drama, and see who they are, and how we like them.

WARMOTH.

Of these, Henry Clay Warmoth is *facile princeps*, by personal title as well as official. Born and reared in Fairfield Township, away down in the Egypt of Illinois, he went into the army of the Union, a tall, green lad, and came out of it, at the end of the war, an elegant, dashing Colonel, with uncommonly good talents for coming at his fellow-mortals, and good courage for facing fortune. Whether he had faced powder and come at the enemy equally well, I cannot say, but should presume the affirmative. Impelled by a love of military prominence, he had sought a command in a negro regiment, and this was how he came to be Colonel. Such a connection, and a good talent for speech-making, proved of vast advantage to Warmoth in winning the favor of the negro voters, who are in a majority in Louisiana. The rest he owes to his imposing appearance, his somewhat fascinating address, his firmness, his organizing ability, and, above all, the adaptedness of his methods, his ambition, and his morals to the present peculiar temper of society in Louisiana. Warmoth is dashing and daring; he found here a community remarkably susceptible to the influence of these qualities. Warmoth is, though in no low way, unscrupulous; he found a stage of Government offering a premium—nay, more than cent for cent—for the exercise of *that* quality. Warmoth's ambition was trained in a military school; he found ready waiting at his hand an army of officers and soldiers, come down to the conquered South on a grand foraging expedition, and willing to be detailed, in military fashion, for the purpose. Warmoth knew little of the necessary checks and restraints of modern Civil Government; he had to do with a State purely primitive, and adapted by many circumstances to a despotism such as Warmoth has established. Warmoth was intent upon self-aggrandizement; he knew enough to see that he could only secure it by aggrandizing all such men as could be of use to him, and making of them faithful Captains of Hundreds. The Hundreds themselves, meantime, were to be tickled with popular toys in the way of public improvements, patriotism, etc.

Warmoth first became conspicuous in New Orleans as early as 1864, when, though he could hardly be of age at that time, he was voted for by the Republicans, white and black, as a Delegate in Congress, to represent the Territory which it was proposed to make of Louisiana at the time. He afterwards got into the Government service as Receiver of Confederate Cotton, and figured, two years later, at Galveston, Tex., as one of two parties indicted for embezzlement; of this he was acquitted; or, rather, there was a *nolle pros.* entered, and Warmoth came back to Louisiana with colors flying.

CARTER.

The lawyer who defended him at Galveston was the same G. W. Carter, who is now fighting him so fiercely at New Orleans. Carter does not admit that he came hither from Texas upon a summons of Warmoth, like that which the youth sent back from the Far West to his father: "Come out here, dad; mighty mean men get office here." Nevertheless, it is undoubted that Warmoth's success stimulated Carter to migrate contrary to the Course of Empire, and that Warmoth's patronage helped him amazingly to get ahead after his arrival in this unfortunate State. Carter is a Virginian by birth, though, perhaps, not one of the F. F's. He pronounces even the most elegant door without the final *r*, and this notwithstanding he admits having been a College Professor for fifteen years, and is boldly charged with having preached from many a Methodist pulpit. He commanded a regiment of Confederate cavalry, recruited, it is said, especially from the ranks of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Carter looks young for a man with such an experience; indeed, almost all the office-holders down here have a youthful look about them. He is slight of frame, stoop-shouldered, dark, pleasing in address, and evincing considerable native shrewdness and wit. He has a cough, and apparently a consumptive tendency. Shortly after Carter's arrival on the scene, viz.: in 1868, he took the only practicable steps toward political preferment in Louisiana,—that is, enlisted under Warmoth's banners. The Governor soon fitted him out with a new county (or parish, as they call it here), and made him Judge and boss of elections, and, in short, endowed him with all the offices necessary to his purpose, which was to return himself to the Legislature. Back he came according to the programme, and was last year made Speaker of the House of Representatives, of course with Warmoth's benediction, without which no man can be elected to anything in the proud Pelican State.

With that benediction resting upon his bowed head, let us leave the Hon. Rev. Prof. Col. Carter, and barely glance at some of the other men now conspicuous in Pelican politics:

THE WARMOTH PARTY.

Among the most favored of Governor Warmoth's friends and most faithful of his knights is General Frank J. Herron, who has been already described. He holds the office of Secretary of State, the emoluments of which have been increased since he came into it, and that of Tax Collector. From the latter of these, and from other offices which he has held here, General Herron has made large sums of money,—not less than $40,000 a year, it is said.

General Hugh J. Campbell brought his carpet-bag from Iowa, and is filling it from three or four offices, all substantially under Warmoth's appointment. Amongst Campbell's functions are those of State Senator, General of the Militia, and Register of the Land Office (emoluments increased while Campbell was a Senator),—all of which must net him at least $15,000 a year; so that, with the chances for speculation which are constantly offering themselves to men who move in high political circles, Campbell may be said to be "doing well."

P. B. S. Pinchback, Acting Lieutenant Governor, was elected by a special session (said to be illegally called) of the Senate, last December, to succeed Warmoth's dead rival, O. J. Dunn. Dunn was colored a little,—so is Pinchback; but Dunn was a gentleman and scholar, and Pinchback is simply an exquisite mulatto, with low tastes and very bad antecedents, not altogether unconnected with a gambling-shop in Cincinnati, which the Hon. President of the Senate is reported to have served as usher, under another name. Pinchback is at present laboring under the disadvantage—if it be a disadvantage in this country—of a criminal indictment; but, then, it must be understood that indictments are a political institution in Louisiana. One faction has the Mandamus and Injunction Judges, and the other has the Criminal Judge; so it results that one side gets exclusively enjoined, which the other gets exclusively indicted.

Robert Harris, member of the Senate, leader of that body, and best man for railroad and other corporations in want of grants to get hold of, comes from Milwaukee, and grows about 1,500 bales of cotton per year, besides turning a great many honest pennies as Senator; is an old citizen, having lived in Louisiana some 7 years; fat, jolly, sensual, and wears a diamond-pin big enough for Tweed.

Major Powers, Paymaster General, etc. Also fat, etc., as above. Brought his carpet bag from Boston during the war, and married into a rich family here. Principal present occupation that of being a "good fellow," in the bummer's sense of the phrase.

Thomas W. Conway, Superintendent of Public Instruction; very bad reputation; has $400,000 a year to spend as he sees fit; also, salary of $8,000, and facilities for making his Bureau a powerful political machine,—which is, indeed, its principal use.

C. T. Howard, Manager of the Louisiana Lottery, pays into the School Fund $40,000 a year in depreciated State warrants for the privilege of a complete monopoly of all lottery business done in the State. Sales last year are stated to be $800,000, more than half of which is profit.

Dibble, Judge of the Eighth District Court, which has exclusive jurisdiction in all mandamus and injunction cases; Warmoth's Barnard; holds also the offices of Park Commissioner, with very large powers, and member of the School Board; picked up all his law since the war, which left him a young adventurer, with the world before him, and no particular achievements behind him.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE PARTY.

Foremost in this, in point of organizing ability, is Postmaster Lowell, a lawyer, rather under middle age, who came here from Maine. Has been Speaker of the House, and filled other offices. He is regarded as the brains of his faction here; though how far he is responsible for the suicidal policy of that faction, I cannot say.

Next is S. B. Packard, United States Marshal, and Chairman of the Republican State Committee; boss manipulator, to all appearance, of the anti-Warmoth movement here. He is a very dark man, resembling your own Hesing in appearance, and takes to politics as naturally as a duck takes to water. Came here, in 1862, from New England, and remained as some sort of Provost Guard. Is reputed to be wealthy, though he swore to-day that his salary, after paying Deputies, was a mere cipher. Did not, however, express a desire to resign.

James F. Casey, Presidential brother-in-law and Collector of the Port. Draws $8,000 a year in the way of salary, and unlimited amounts in the shape of moieties of fines and forfeits; for instance, $10,000, in a single lump, out of a recent sugar seizure. (These moieties and salaries are also enjoyed by the Surveyor and Naval Officer.) Casey ranks as Colonel, but derives his title from his own innate and unacquired merits, having never served in any army, except as he enrolled himself among the valiant army of "Neutral Kentuckians" during the Rebellion. Casey appears to be a weak rather than a wicked man, and has doubtless been led by Packard and the others into the bad business of which he is now convicted by his own testimony.

Attached to the Custom-House party are now a number of such men as Carter, George E. Bovee, J. Henri Burch, *et al.*, who come purely in the capacity of soreheads. Burch enjoys the double distinction of being a carpet-bagger and a gentleman of color, having come on from the North to take advantage of the situation, and settled at Baton Rouge, where he founded a newspaper on Warmoth's patronage. He sports side whiskers, and parts his hair in the middle. He is quick of intellect, though by no means deep. His answers to the Investigating Committee were those of a very clever strategist. Burch is now clamoring at the door, or, rather, the *dough*—we have no doors down here—of the House of Representatives for readmission, having been expelled for his affiliation with Carter.

Bovee, who also trains with this party, is the gentleman who was forcibly ejected from the Secretary of State's office by Warmoth, for "illegally promulgating a law" (such was the charge). There was money in the law, and Bovee, to oblige some parties who were in a hurry to be living under such a beneficent statute, promulgated it as of force. The question of his legal authority to do so, and also that of the Governor to kick him out of his office (Bovee having been elected by the people), have been so badly mixed by the so-called Courts of this State, that they never will be decided. Bovee is now in dust and ashes, and his warm place at the Capitol is the abode of the Herron. Bovee is a brother of the anti-capital-punishment Bovee, of Wisconsin, and himself a graduate, at no very remote date, from a Milwaukee match-factory.

Such are the most conspicuous actors in this thrilling political drama,—the incidents of which, including a due proportion of blood and an overdue proportion of brag and bluster, I will endeavor to boil down for you in my next. It will show you that there are several high Federal officials here who must resign or be turned out very soon, and who ought to have been summarily disposed of by Grant before now; also, that Louisiana has the most despotic form of Government ever known in America; but that the late movement against it has been nothing more than a scramble for spoils, by parties who have no title to public confidence as Reformers.

Introductory Letters in Europe.

From the New York Evening Post.

It is well for all Americans visiting the Continent of Europe to know that introductory letters must there, without fail, be delivered in person, and not, as in America, by sending them by a servant, accompanied with a card. The latter method gives the greatest offence to foreigners, being considered as the height of rudeness, more especially in Americans, in whom it is supposed to be a sign of arrogance, arising from an idea that wherever they go they can, with impunity, do as they please. To letters thus received, not the slightest attention is paid, as a general rule. There are, of course, exceptions. Either when the foreign residents to whom a letter has thus been sent has been in America, or when his good sense prompts him to ascribe the seeming impoliteness to its true cause, viz.: ignorance of customs differing from those in that stranger's country. It is not necessary, according to the European custom, actually to meet the person to whom the letter is addressed, but the bearer should deliver it in person at the door, with his own card.

How many Americans have not, when abroad, felt disappointed and surprised in finding that letters from which they had every reason to expect a cordial reception had been totally ignored. They remained unconscious, or were, perhaps, too late enlightened, of having themselves been the cause by grievously sinning against a prevailing law of etiquette. The following incident in illustration, recently occurred: A German resident of New York received from his correspondent in Berlin, for whom he had given an introduction to an American traveler, a letter containing the following paragraph: "Your friend D. must be a precious fellow. What do you think? On his arrival here, he took up lodgings at the Hotel de Russie, and sent me your letter and his card by a servant of the hotel. This may be the fashion in America, but when he comes to Germany he must conform to German fashions. It is nothing but American overbearing and self-sufficiency."

COLFAX.

Decline in Grant Stock—Will He Be Nominated at Philadelphia?—Discouraging Facts—Colfax as a Presidential Candidate.

Washington (Jan. 17) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

While I am not prepared to recall what I said in a previous letter regarding the renomination of General Grant at Philadelphia next June, there is, nevertheless, an indication that the political wind is changing. By more extended conversations with politicians, I find there are any quantity of them—those even who are for Grant first and all the time—who are very sure that Grant will not be nominated. When the National Committee decided on Philadelphia and the 5th of June as the place and time of meeting of the National Committee, about a fortnight ago, the surface indications, as the miners say, were certainly in favor of Grant, principally because a majority of the members of the Committee were already committed to him, and because there was a decidedly Grant crowd in town at that time, and public opinion was more or less influenced by these causes. The consequence is that there are not so many here now who believe that Grant will be renominated as there were then, and the number is constantly and steadily diminishing. Various causes are assigned for this change of sentiment, the principal one being the investigation now going forward in New York, which makes a much worse showing for Grant than anybody believed it would when the Committee was organized.

In view of the possibility that Grant may fail of a renomination, the question is being asked here with a good deal of persistence, Who will be nominated President at Philadelphia four months hence? The one who stands the best chance in that contingency is Schuyler Colfax, and I'll tell you why. In the first place, he is the strongest man before the people that can be named to-day in any party. No man in the country has such a hold upon the popular affections as he. He is popular in the South, which Grant is not, and he is popular in every State in the Union—more popular than any other public man. If he is not a man possessed of as great an intellect as some of our statesmen have been, he is certainly head and shoulders above Grant, and is at least the equal of such men as Andy Johnson, James Buchanan, Frank Pierce, Fillmore, Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Polk, and others of like calibre. That he would make a calm, cool, deliberative, judicious, popular, and safe Executive nobody can doubt. He is the only man that the country can unite upon. Look at his record. There is not a spot or blemish on it. There was never a charge made against him; he never did an improper or injudicious thing during his public life. He is the only public man in the country who is truly above suspicion; his reputation is as fair now as it was the day he entered public life. Can you find another public man of whom this may be said? While in Congress he never gave a vote on the wrong side of a question—a thing few can say. You may examine his record in the light of to-day, and you will find it consistent and straightforward.

No other public man is so popular in all sections of the country—the East, West, and South. He has four friends in the country to Grant's one, and he would think too much of the Presidential office to make it a stool for elevating obscure men. He would not use the White House for lobbying unpopular measures through Congress, nor would he allow others to use it as a basis for successful efforts to rob the commerce of the country under the name of "general order." Colfax would certainly have regard enough for the office to abstain from all private business undertakings and money-getting during his term of office. He would not own stock in a company whose support is derived from the Government. He would be an honest, straightforward, courteous, capable and popular President.

Let me say to Comly, and other good fellows who edit post-offices, that I plead guilty to the charge of having once in a while joined in the playful remarks against Colfax on account of his amiability, but I say here that I did not mean any more by it than Ben Wade does when he swears, or Parson Newman when he prays.

EXCITEMENT IN PRINCETON, IND.

Six Prisoners Break Jail—Bravery of the Jailer's Wife.

From the Princeton (Ind.) Clarion, Feb. 1.

Last Saturday evening, at about 7 o'clock, as nearly every one had left town who had been in attendance upon Court during the day, and after the Sheriff had, as he supposed, closed his official labors for the week, and gone to his home and family at Owensville, an event occurred at the jail of such a character as to set Princeton agog with excitement as the news of it spread over the place. The jailor, in attempting to send in after the dishes from which the inmates of the jail had eaten their suppers, noticed the prisoners standing back of the corridor door, just where he expected to find them. He suspected nothing wrong until, as he opened the circular door, he saw the corridor door open also, and the prisoners rush out and pass by. He fired one shot from his revolver at them; then ran and clenched one of the prisoners, Frank Osborn, who, during the tussle, wrenched his revolver from the jailer's hand and struck him a blow in the face with it, which felled him to the ground, whereupon Osborn fired once at the jailer and ran. While this was going on, G. Walker, Thomas Camp, and James Johnson escaped, but Scott Davis, in attempting to make his escape through the hall of the jailer's house, was caught by Mrs. Mauzy, the jailer's wife, and held until her son came and secured him again. The boy, Warren Hudspeth, did not seem disposed to run, we learn, but begged the jailer not to shoot him.

There are nine prisoners in the jail on Saturday evening, but only six of them made an attempt to escape, viz.: G. W. Walker charged with rape and an attempt to commit murder; Thomas Camp, charged with murder; James Johnson, grand larceny, tried and sentenced for three years' imprisonment; Frank Osborn, grand larceny; Scott Davis, for murder; and the boy Warren Hudspeth, who, it will be remembered, shot at his father, but killed his mother. The three who made no attempt to escape were John Bolen, charged with murder; Sol. McDaniels, charged with petty larceny; and William Kram, insane.

Walker, Camp, Johnson, and Osborn succeeded in getting away; but Davis, in attempting to make good his escape by running through the hall of the jailor's house, was caught by Mrs. Mauzy, the jailer's wife, who held him until her son came and secured him. For this display of courage Mrs. Mauzy deserves great credit. The boy Hudspeth, after begging the jailor not to shoot him, sat down submissively by the fire in the house until returned to his quarters in the jail.

Strange to say, Walker went home the same night he escaped, and was there recaptured. Monday evening Sheriff Hauss received a telegram from Evansville which induced him to take the evening train for that city, and next morning he telegraphed Auditor Holcomb that he had Osborn safe, and was "hot on the track of Johnson."

The Dispersion of the Jews.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* gives some interesting particulars as to the dispersion of the Jews over the world. In Palestine they have long been reduced to a very small proportion of their former numbers. They are now most numerous in the northern part of Africa, between Morocco and Egypt (where, especially in the Barbary States, they form the chief element of the population), and in that strip of Europe which extends from the lower Danube to the Baltic. In the latter region there are about 4,000,000 Jews, most of whom are of the middle class among the Slavonic nationalities, while in the whole of Western Europe there are not 100,000 of them. In consequence of European migrations, descendants of these Jews have settled in America and Australia, where they are already multiplying in the large commercial towns in the same manner as in Europe, and much more rapidly than the Christian population. The Jewish settlers in Northern Africa are also increasing so much that they constantly spread farther to the South. Timbuctoo has, since 1858, been inhabited by a Jewish colony of traders. The other Jews in Africa are the Falaschas, or Abyssinian black Jews, and a few European Jews at the Cape of Good Hope. There are numerous Jewish colonies in Yemen and Nedschran, in Western Arabia.

It has long been known that there are Jews in Persia, and the countries of the Euphrates; in the Turcoman countries they inhabit the four fortresses of Schurisebs, Kitab, Schamatan, and Urta Kurgan, and thirty small villages, residing in a separate quarter, but treated on an equal footing with the other inhabitants, though they have to pay higher taxes. There are also Jews in China, and in Cochin China there are both white and black Jews. The white Jews have a tradition, according to which, in the year 70 A. D., their ancestors were 10,000 Jews who settled at Cranganore, on the coast of Malabar, after the destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem. The Jews remained at Cranganore until 1509, when they were driven into the interior by the Portuguese. The black settlers are supposed to be native proselytes, and have a special synagogue of their own.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Result of the Observations Made at Ceylon.

From the Ceylon (B. I.) Observer, December, 1871.

The solar eclipse was most favorably observed at all the stations occupied by the scientific party under Mr. Lockyer's direction, as well as by M. Janssen. Important scientific results may be expected to be shortly made known, as indicated in the message from Mr. Lockyer.

Here, in Colombo, the weather during the eventful morning was all that could be desired, but being beyond the line of totality and shadow, no special scientific value can be attached to the highly interesting observations made here by several gentlemen. Our columns this time will be found to be unusually full of information respecting the eclipse and the special expedition sent from home to observe it. About three and a half inches of rain fell in Colombo between 8 p. m. of the 11th and 8 a. m. of the 12th.

We add the results of local observations: The sun rose obscured by clouds, which cleared off at about 6:30. The whole surface of the sun presented the usual strippled broken appearance, with here and there large and small spots. In the neighborhood of these spots the strippling was more apparent than over the parts free from spots, but they came out in bold relief on the parts of the sun close to the moon's limb. Probably this increase of distinctness was caused by the contrast of the black spot, &c., of the dark limb of the moon. This could not be seen through the three-inch telescope. Some little time before the greatest obscuration a halo was visible around the sun, which gave place to short bright rays. This latter appearance was probably an ocular deception, as no trace of it was visible through the four-and-a-half-inch telescope under a low power. At the greatest obscuration no trace of corona was observable through the same instrument, with a solar eyepiece with a power of about thirty. This was carefully looked for. The unobscured portion of the sun, about 15-16ths of its disc, was well defined, without appendages of any kind. Towards the time of centrality the diminution of daylight was very conspicuous—going from the open air into the house it was very striking. Standing in the centre of the room and looking through the open window, the sunshine outside was of a neutral tint.

The crows commenced to assemble on the tree tops, cawing after their usual fashion when preparing for their night's rest.

The planet Venus, high in the sky, was distinctly visible to the naked eye, and Jupiter, low down in the western horizon, was plainly discernible with the aid of an opera-glass. The thermometer at the commencement of the eclipse indicated 91 1-2 degrees in the sun. At 1:15 it showed a rise of 2 1-2 degrees, and at the greatest phase it had fallen to 84 1-2 degrees. In the shade it stood at 76 1-4; at 6:45, and at the greatest obscuration, at 75 degrees. At 9:10, with the full blaze of the then unobstructed sun, the thermometer indicated 113 degrees; in the shade 81 degrees. Mr. Van Dort, of the Surveyor General's Department, with the aid of a 3-inch telescope, power 50, made some careful drawings of the different phases of the eclipse. The attempt to take the time of first contact and the ending of the eclipse proved abortive. An ordinary watch was the only timekeeper at hand. Instruments used in the above observations: Equatorial telescope, four and a half inches clear aperture, sixty-six inches local length. Telescope, three inches clear aperture, forty-two inches local length, mounted on tripod stand.

The above indicates the result of observations taken by Mr. Stamforth Green, at his residence in Colpetty. Mr. Stoddart, of the Surveyor General's office, took observations at the local observatory, showing the actual time to be—

	H.	M.	S.
First contact	6	47	50
Greatest darkness	7	50	45
Last contact	9	00	20

Mr. L. H. Skeen took some very successful photographic views, which shows not only the progress of the eclipse, but the direction and form of the huge rays, projected from the sun, or its corona, so much talked of.

The Japanese and the Chinese Languages.

A Princeton correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser* writes as follows: I find there are certain misapprehensions among us as to the changes thought of in Japan, respecting their language and the mode of writing it. The Japanese do not contemplate the adoption of our tongue, but only our mode of writing. I should pity them if they were to attempt doing more. Their own language is greatly superior to ours; in sweetness at least. Of its capacities for the expression of ideas in the various styles of composition, I know nothing, but its softness and sweetness are excellences not to be despised, and not likely to be exchanged for the comparative roughness of our speech. What they think of adopting is our own alphabet, with some necessary additions, instead of the character now in use, which is mostly Chinese. The Chinese, let me remark, has no letters and no syllables; except as words, each being a monosyllable, may be put together, as for example, we put together the words ink and stand to compose a new one. In the Chinese, however, the words (each having its own monogram, and every primitive word being theoretically a monosyllable), can never be made one as we make them. Their monograms varying in the number of strokes from 1 to 63, stand for words entire, and admit of no decomposition as ours do by the several letters. The Japanese have a syllabary of 48 of these Chinese characters for such single sounds as our long e (or shortened as i in pin), a, o, and syllables with consonants, as ra, ro, ma, etc. But this by itself is very incomplete for the expression of sounds and combinations of utterance, so that a much larger list of characters and marks of variations in sound is actually in use, many of them Chinese, or forms like them. A difficulty with this whole mode of writing is, it can never be made a running hand (*cursiv schrift*, as the Germans call it), the strokes being such, and so related, as to make this impossible. An alphabet like our own, with some additions for peculiar sounds, will be a great blessing to Japan, and I trust may be ere long adopted. It is a mistake to suppose that the written language is that of China. It has many Chinese words introduced by the learned, just as Latin and Greek words have come into our own. But these words are subjected to the laws of the Japanese tongue, as common words are dealt with by us.

A Dog Which Does Not Forget.

From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.

There is a large Newfoundland dog in this city, about ten years old, which is doubtless one of the most knowing specimens of the canine family living. When it was about six months of age, a couple of young men, in order to have a little fun, tied a tin kettle to his tail and sent it running through the streets. It was sport for the boys, but the act was never forgotten by the dog. Till this day it shows signs of displeasure at the sight of either of these young men. One of them removed from the place, and, several years after the tin kettle affair, he was visiting in the city, and called at the residence of the dog's owner. The dog, hearing the voice of the young man inside the house, resorted to a number of devices to gain admission. Upon being admitted, it sprang for the throat of the visitor, with jaws extended. The family interfered, of course, and the dog was removed from the house. From that day (when the kettle was tied to its tail) to this neither of those young men can enter the gate leading to the house if the dog is at home. On one occasion a beggar called at the back door for something to eat, and was plentifully supplied by the good lady of the house. While passing out through the yard, the beggar threw away some of the food; the dog saw it, and taking the unthankful solicitor of alms by the leg of his pantaloons, walked him hurriedly out through the gate. No beggar is permitted by that dog to enter the gate since. A negro once kicked this dog, and it has had such a disliking for all persons of color since that not one, with its permission, is allowed on the premises. A few years since the owner of the dog was taken sick and died. The dog was most deeply affected by the event, and refused to be comforted for many days and weeks thereafter. When the bell was tolled for the funeral the dog seemed to understand its mournful import, and from that day to this the tolling of the bell causes the dog to break forth in most dismal wailings.

Death of Vicar General Ferneding.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 2.

The Very Rev. Joseph Ferneding, Vicar General, died Thursday evening, at 11 o'clock, in the St. Aloysius Orphan Asylum, on Reading road, from apoplexy.

He was born in Germany (Oldenburg), in February, 1802, studied philosophy and theology in Munster (Westphalia), emigrated in 1832, and finished his studies in the Seminary of Bardstown, Kentucky, and was ordained in the next year, 1833. From this time he began a missionary life among the German Catholics in Kentucky and Indiana, he being the only German Catholic priest at that time in Kentucky, and endured many hardships and privations during that time.

In 1842 he came to Cincinnati and became pastor of St. Mary's Church. He afterward founded St. John's Church, and in 1848 he bought land of N. G. Pendleton, on which he built St. Paul's Church. He resided there as pastor until 1866. Afterward he lived at the German Orphan Asylum, and spent the evening of his life for the benefit of the poor orphan.

—Last year over 200 acres of land, in the immediate vicinity of Walpole, N. H., were used for the cultivation of the tobacco plant. George Huntington initiated its cultivation on a small scale in 1860, and his success has attracted the attention of other farmers. Where five years ago 5 acres of land were devoted to tobacco, there are now nearly fifty times that number. The crop is more remunerative than any other produced in that region; the average cost per pound is about 12½ cents, and it is sold at prices varying from 20 to 27 cents.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLES.

Outrages in Chicot County—The Perpetrators and Instigators.

Letter from a Travelling Chicagoan to Mayor Medill.

LAKE VILLAGE, CHICOT COUNTY, ARK., Jan. 29, 1872.

Hon. Joseph Medill, Chicago:

DEAR SIR: Your letters of introduction have won me hosts of friends wherever I have been in the South, and I want to thank you for them, and, at the same time, give you some facts of interest about this country. Lake Village and Chicot County have become known throughout the world by the terrible scenes enacted here a few weeks ago, but no one in the North can have an idea of the state of things here without seeing for himself. Chicot County in *ante-bellum* times was the richest, fairest, and most productive county in the State.

OLD RIVER LAKE,

a beautiful sheet of water in the form of a horse-shoe, eighteen miles in length, and about a mile in width, is lined, in on either side with plantations entirely above overflow, which, ten years ago, were like a continuous garden all under cultivation, making a bale of cotton to the acre, with elegant houses, negro quarters, stables, etc. Lake Village, the county seat, was a prosperous village on the bank of the lake at its head or toe of the horseshoe, and from this point you could see eight or ten miles down on either side of the lake, take in at a glance twenty or thirty large plantations, and in the distance the river and steamboats. It was indeed the most beautiful spot for a home I have seen in any country, and as rich as beautiful. Corn, cotton, and fruit of every variety grow in luxuriance. But now it is indeed, a gloomy picture.

HOMES ARE DESOLATED,

buildings going to decay, stock all gone, lands grown up in weeds, almost every white woman in the country gone, white men afraid of their lives and getting away as fast as possible, every plantation for sale at a fraction of its former worth, a large portion of the little crop of cotton grown still in the fields wasting in the wind, negroes riding in the streets and roads with their guns, *white men all gloomy and dejected*, and not a smiling face seen. What has caused this wonderful change? Why this terrible pall of gloom that settles down like a night of death?—this devastation and waste of this garden spot of the Sunny South? Nothing, sir; nothing at all that is peculiar to Chicot County; nothing that differs from almost any county in

MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA.

Only the great tidal wave that has been rolling over these States broke a little in Lake Village, and startled the whole country. But the outbreak was as likely to occur in any other spot.

The simple facts of this affair are that three quiet, unassuming farmers, living from one to four miles of that village, met together one sunny day in a grocery, and drank; one of them, at least, too much—a thing unusual for him. In his muddled state of mind he allowed himself to get into a discussion with a colored lawyer. The result was blows, a knife, and, by mere accident, a death. The cut would not once in a hundred times have killed. The whole colored people of the neighborhood were told that this colored man was killed by Ku-Klux; three determined men had deliberately planned his murder; one struck the blow, another handed him the knife, and a third stood at the door to prevent rescue. They were told

THEY MUST REVENGE HIS DEATH,

and they gathered by hundreds, ready to do the bidding of their master, and fearfully they did it. The three white men had been taken to jail. But the jail was no barrier. The keys were found, the three men marched out in daylight—no attempt to conceal the murder. These deluded negroes were only obeying orders, and they drove the poor men before them, like hogs, into the wood, shot them, riddled them, beat out their brains, and left them little semblance of human beings. They then went off to the grocery, and strewed its contents in the road; then went howling and shooting through the town to intimidate the white people; then went to the houses of the murdered men to pillage and rob.

Now, who is to blame? Who murdered these three respectable men? Not these

UNEDUCATED, UNTHINKING NEGROES.

They were only the executioners. They only obeyed instructions. They say the Judge of the County Court gave the order; that he is not to blame if he only obeyed instructions of the Governor who appointed him, who gave him a *carte blanche* to run the business of the county; who gave him blank commissions to appoint all his subordinates. But the Governor acts only for his master. To Powell Clayton, Senator of Arkansas in Washington, then, I believe, is traced the origin of this great crime. To him, to his satellites, to his thieving, worthless, wicked crew of bandits, holding all the offices in the State by his appointment, by his chicanery, by his fraud and imposition upon the poor unlettered darkies. The record of his

INFAMY IN THE STATE

is well known; how he became Governor; how he issued fraudulent certificates; how he induced the Legislature, two-thirds of whom cannot read or write, to pass a law allowing the Governor to appoint all the county officers until the election in 1872; how he issued State bonds *ad libitum*; how he became Senator by a fraud; how he contracted with Hadley in consideration of having him elected Governor. See now his appointment plan worked in Chicot County. He tells Jim Mason, a smart mulatto man, raised on a plantation there, he will make him Judge of the county if he will have elected to the State Senate the man he wants. Of course the mulatto is created Judge—and also has appointments sent in blank for him to fill up for other county officers. Jim is too

KIND-HEARTED

to forget his friends,—the result is Chicot County has for all its county officers a set of men who,—well, I shall not describe them,—you have seen something of the ward politicians in Chicago, pick out the worst set in the worst ward and multiply their meanness by a hundred thousand, and you get the proportions. Not a man of these own any property in the county, or would be elected by the people. What do they do? They see their masters issuing State bonds by the millions, why not issue county bonds? So they go at issuing

COUNTY SCRIP,

which is abundant as leaves, quoted at thirty cents on the dollar,—State bonds about the same; taxes, five and a-half per cent,—valuations made by colored Assessors who get a percentage, of course, making the value of lands as high as they will bear. At least two thousand dollars on a plantation is an average tax in Chicot County. Judge Mason says very honestly, in speaking of the issue of bonds: "I see those other fellows making money out of office, I am going to make some, too."

Now, my dear sir, this is the condition of things in

CHICOT COUNTY,

and I believe, indeed, it is not worse than in very many counties of this and other States. Look at Louisiana and her Governor. Look at Governor Scott and South Carolina, and Georgia and Governor Bullock. What is to be done? Let any thinking man go through this country and look at its melancholy waste and answer.

Our people will not believe it. The President and our Congressmen do not understand it. They say "the crop of cotton is about an average; the people of the South must be prosperous." But

THE FACT

is, the cotton is largely made now in small lots by poor white people in Texas, in the back country. The large, rich bottom-land plantations do not make it. What is to be done? Shall we roll back the wheels of progress, and take away the vote from the negro? No, sir! But let Congress and the Executive see to it that these frauds, practised by the State officials, are punished. The Constitution guarantees to each State a republican form of government. Let the Government extend its fostering care to these States which have three-fourths of all these votes from these ignorant people, so easily

LED ASTRAY

by cunning, thieving rascals. Let all these Governors and Senators who have robbed and murdered these people be treated as our Chicago scallawag Aldermen have been. I cannot believe that President Grant, or the Republican leaders, will wink at these outrages for the sake of Republican elections. I cannot believe they will permit such rascals to hold offices to plunder the people under the wing of the Republican party, when they have the power to prevent it.

This official plunder, this greed of office and power without principle or honesty, is, in my judgment, the great calamity of the South now. The

COLORED PEOPLE

—naturally indolent—would work much better than they do if they were not controlled so much by worthless office-holders who have cursed the South more than all others. May the time soon come when honest Northern men of capital and enterprise will come into this fair land and help to restore it to its former condition of wealth and prosperity.

Yours, truly, O. E. MOORE.

Terrible Explosion at Greenwich, Eng.—A Rain of Chassepot Bullets.

From the London Echo, Jan. 19.

A dreadful explosion occurred last evening at Gladstone's cartridge factory, Greenwich-marshes, by which a large number of girls have been seriously injured. A few weeks ago the Government seized 365 cases of ball-cartridges, each containing twenty pounds weight, which had been manufactured by Mr. H. Gladstone for the French Government in the late war; but the English Government consented to their return in small quantities, on the condition that the powder should be destroyed in a manner by which the ball could be utilized, and yesterday evening a foreman, named Sargent, and about thirty girls (about 16 and 17 years of age) were employed breaking up the cartridges at the factory in question, when, without a moment's notice, a terrific explosion occurred, which was heard for several miles around. Simultaneously with the explosion the girls rushed out of the shed, a great many with their clothes in flames. The least injured ran screaming home through the marshes and tidal ditches, while others were thrown down and rolled in the mud to extinguish the flames. Sargent, the foreman, and three or four others, were dragged out of the shed with the greatest risk, in consequence of four subsequent explosions occurring within an interval of a quarter of an hour. A cart was obtained from the adjoining farm of Mr. Wheatley, in which some of the worst sufferers were conveyed home. The building, which was about 60 feet by 20 feet, was set on fire, the roof blown off and a portion of the walls knocked down. Five engines of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, from Greenwich, Deptford, Lewisham, Blackheath, and Woolwich attended, extinguished the fire, and rendered essential service by preventing the fire spreading to an adjacent stack of about fifty boxes, containing about 1,000 pounds of ball cartridge. The explosion blackened and disfigured the faces, arms, and necks of the girls in a frightful manner. Several were injured by the Chassepot bullets, or, about, as supposed, fifty pounds of ball cartridge flying about, and others were wounded by the falling bricks and slates. It is expected that all the thirty girls are more or less injured, and four or five dangerously so. No clear account could be obtained as to the cause of the explosion, but it is rumored that one of the men belonging to the barge which brought the boxes of cartridges down from London imprudently attempted to break up one of the cartridges with a knife, the friction of which ignited the powder.

A PRINCELY WEDDING.

Marriage of Prince Czartoryski and the Princess Margaret of Nemours.

Paris (Jan. 15) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

A wedding is always an interesting event when the bride is young and comely. How much more when she is beautiful and graceful, and bears an historical name? This being so, I need not apologize for writing a long letter about the wedding of the Princess Margaret of Nemours, whom we associate with the sylvan beauties of Bushy Park and the galleries of Hampton Court. This long-talked-of marriage took place on Saturday evening according to the code, but not according to the Rubric. The ceremony held in law to be a mere nuptial benediction, but regarded by good Catholics as the sole binding one, is to come off to-day at Chantilly. More than a day will thus elapse between the civil and the religious wedding. This is only in accordance with the usages of high-born people in this country, where it is considered snobbish for a bride to present herself in all her bridal paraphernalia before the Mayor. The Church alone is honored with the white robe, lace veil, and orange blossoms. Not wishing that a crowd should collect before the entrance to the Mayoralty, where the civil marriage was to take place, the Duc de Nemours begged of all who received invitations to keep the day and hour fixed upon a close secret. M. Bocher even caused a paragraph to be inserted in several papers, calculated to set the sight-seeing public quite astray. A good many ladies went to the Mayoralty of the Eighth Arrondissement to have a stare at all the Royal personages, supposed to be there on Saturday night at half past 7, but they in reality were at the Mayoralty of the Seventh Arrondissement, which is the other side of the water. The bride was escorted from "her domicile" in the Rue de Varennes by the numerous posterity of Louis Philippe, but two of whom—the Duc d'Alençon and Princess Mercedes de Montpensier—were absent. M. Arnaud de l'Ariège, the Mayor, officiated. Girded with his tri-colored scarf, and surrounded by adjoints and secretaries, all wearing evening suits and favours, he received the bridal party on the steps. With many bows, he conducted them to the drawing-room, a spacious apartment, furnished in carved oak, and adorned with bronzes and bric-a-brac. Though a Republican, M. Arnaud went to some expense in procuring flowers and laying down red carpets. The few members of the Czartoryski family who were bidden were in waiting in the dinning-room, along with some members of Queen Christina's family by her second husband. The bride wore a very elegant demi-toilette, and some sapphire ornaments, sent her "for luck" by the Queen of England—of whom her mother was a cousin-german. She entered leaning on her father's arm. French brides seldom betray emotion. Their steadiness of nerve before the altar is something remarkable. They go through the ceremonial in a business-like sort of way, and are unfeignedly glad of the opportunity it gives to escape from a conventual sort of existence. But the Princess Margaret is scarcely French. Her mother, the Princess Victoria, was one of the fairest daughters of the House of Saxe-Coburg; and she herself was brought up in England, where I almost think she was born. The tears which started into her eyes as she headed the long procession of Princes and Princesses spoke of her mixed origin and English breeding. Her striking resemblance to some of Queen Victoria's children excited on the part of four countrywomen, who managed to find access to M. Arnaud's dining-room, an additional interest. Close after her came the Princess Blanche Louise, a pretty little girl of about the age of the Princess Beatrice. The rising generation was very well represented by a bevy of juveniles, who advanced demurely into the room in groups of twos and threes. Many of your readers may have seen these young scions of the House of Bourbon playing on Ham Common, on a certain lawn which stretches to the Thames near Eel-Pie Island. Some of the little Princesses were dressed in white muslin and pink silk, and others in white muslin and blue silk, their hair, in burnished masses, falling over their shoulders. The Prince de Joinville gave his arm to the Empress of Brazil, who is at once his sister-in-law and the mother-in-law of the Princess Margaret's brother, the Comte d'Eu. Don Pedro did not come, reserving himself for the Chantilly ceremonial. The Count de Paris led in the Duchess de Chartres, a niece of Don Pedro; the Duc de Montpensier the Countess de Paris, and the Duc d'Aumale the sister and whilom heiress presumptive to the Spanish Crown, the Infanta Maria Luisa. Behind the chairs destined for the bride and bridegroom was a row for those of royal birth, and then ordinary seats for the other personages bidden by the Duc de Nemours. All the divers papers, showing the civil status of the contracting parties, were read by an official. The Prince Ladislas Czartoryski was described as a proprietor residing at the Hotel Lambert, in the parish of Notre Dame, Paris, without living "ascendants," and the widower of the second daughter of Alphonse Marie Joseph Munoz, Duke of Rianzares, by his legitimate spouse, Marie Christine de Bourbon, widow of Ferdinand VII., King of Spain, and domiciled in the Champs Elysees. The settlements—the dotal one, as well as I could gather; fixing the pecuniary relations of the illustrious couple, was next recorded. This done, the Mayor, who sat at the table on which was lying a handsomely bound volume of the Code Napoleon, stood up, and read the article which made the twain one flesh. As he was in duty bound, he addressed them as *jeunes conjoints* in lying down their relative duties. The husband owed protection, fidelity, and sustenance to his wife, and the wife owed fidelity and obedience to the husband, and was bound to follow him whithersoever he went. He then put to each the question, "Do you agree to the conditions prescribed by the Code?" Both the bride and bridegroom uttered the "Yes" very audibly, and nothing more remained for them to do but sign the entry in the register. The witnesses for the Princess were her uncles, the Duc d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville; those of Prince Czartoryski were his cousins, Roman and Alexander Czartoryski. A good deal of hand-shaking and kissing was gone through when M. Arnaud de l'Ariège closed the ponderous volume. But instead of the fair young wife going away leaning on her husband's arm, she was conducted by her father to the carriage, which brought her to the Mayoralty, and returned as she came to the Duc de Nemours' lodgings in the Rue de Varennes. A family dinner there awaited the Bourbons and Czartoryskis. It broke up at 10, when Prince Ladislas betook himself alone to the Hotel Lambert. He will not see the Princess again until he meets her to-day in the private chapel of Chantilly, where the nuptial benediction will be given in the presence of all who were invited to the Mayoralty, and a hundred and twenty other persons. M. and Madame Thiers have sent their congratulations; but, being unable to leave Versailles for the present, they cannot be of the wedding party.

Prince Czartoryski has sent a 1,000f. note to the Archbishop of Paris for the indigent of the parish of Notre Dame. He also handed the Mayor who married him the same sum for the Bureau de Bienfaisance of the Seventh Arrondissement. The Princess, on her side, has sent suitable presents to the Polish Orphan School. It is her intention to keep up the charitable traditions of the Hotel Lambert, where, in the time of the Princess Adam, one might have supposed they attached the old English meaning to the word lady.

A Jury of Peers.

There dwelt some years ago in Bourbon County, Ky., a drunken, worthless, one-eyed fellow, named C——, whose chief occupations were getting tipsy and fighting. There had just been elected a new Prosecuting Attorney, who was entitled to a part of the fines which might be imposed on the malefactors of Bourbon, and he determined to squelch old C——. He did not wait long for an opportunity to have him arrested. B——, the Constable, said, as it was an important case, he wanted about three days to get an appropriate jury to try it.

On the third day the new attorney was informed that things were ready at the Court House. There was the Judge, and behind him the constable. On one side sat old one-eyed C——; on the other, the twelve jurymen, "jess like him," on benches forming a triangle, each with a plug of tobacco and jack-knife, the gift of the constable, whittling away, and, according to order, spitting to the centre. The astonished prosecutor looked at the jury and exclaimed:

"Where did the constable get this jury?"

The constable quietly replied: "I thought the prisoner was entitled to be tried by a jury of his peers, and I've been out three days hunting 'em up. I've got twelve here, but if you don't like 'em I've got twelve more outside waiting."

The prosecutor looked out and saw seated on the fence twelve more dittos, similarly equipped and employed. He turned to the Court in undisguised wrath, and said:

"I'll dismiss this case."

The Constable wrote his return on the warrant thus: "Dismissed by the County Attorney on sight of the jury," and so it stands recorded to this day. The prisoner was discharged, and left the Court House rejoicing at having been deprived of his constitutional right of being tried by the previously-mentioned citizens.—*Harper's Magazine.*

ABOUT PEANUTS.

Statistics as Solemn as the Grave—Where Peanuts Grow—Who Eat Peanuts.

"Eli Perkins" in the New York Commercial Advertiser.

There is no man in the world but knows more on some subjects than we do ourselves. There is no man so humble but he can teach the great world something. If he is a musician he can teach us music, and if he grinds a hand-organ he can tell us all about his curious instruments and the men who grind them. If he drives a stage he is full of anecdotes—if he is a politician he can tell us about packing conventions and fixing political "slates," and if he is a peanut seller on the corner he can tell—well, I'll drop down on one and see what he can tell.

This was what I thought, as I sat musing on a Fulton Ferry boat yesterday, and as the boat landed, I started directly for the peanut man aforesaid. I found him in the middle of Fulton Market, No. 3, Fulton street—Anthony Walsh. Anthony's little peanut stand is passed by 10,000 people daily. Many stop to buy a cup of peanuts, and some, perhaps, give Anthony a passing thought, but did any one ever think that little stand, where you see a poor little boy rolling a sheet iron cylinder over a heap of coals and a gruff man shivering in the cold, is the *beginning* and the *end* of a man?—that his whole existence is bound up in the little stand?

I opened my interview with Anthony by handing him a dime and asking for a cup of peanuts.

"What kind?" asked Anthony.

"What kind? Why, man, there arn't but one kind of peanuts, are there?" I asked.

"Yes, sur, there is four kinds," said Anthony, with a Hibernian accent.

"What are they, Anthony?" I asked, wishing to know the genus and species of this great article of daily consumption.

"Well, sur, there is the African peanut. They are mean little black ones, which come from the Cape of Good Hope. My customers is fastidious, and they never use them. Then there is the Georgia peanut, a little better. Then the big, handsome Virginia peanut, which is the best of all. Then Anthony's face took on a look of handsome satisfaction, just like his Virginia peanuts. "My customers," continued Anthony, "especially ladies and gentlemen who is *connoisseurs* in peanuts, like these Virginia peanuts the best. Then a great many peanuts come from Tennessee. They are not very good. Them Tennessee peanuts have three meats in them, and the man as buys them peanuts 'hexpecting' to find much enjoyment eating them, will find himself mistaken."

"Well, Anthony, what is the difference in the wholesale prices of these peanuts?"

"For Africans I pay $1.50 per bushel, for Tennessee peanuts $1.80, for North Carolinas $2.25, for Virginias $2.40."

"How many do you sell a day?"

"About three bushels. Last year I retailed 1,000 bushels for the year."

"Let's see, Anthony; 1,000 bushels would be $2,000 quarts, which, at 20 cents per quart, would bring you $4,400. Now deduct the cost price, $2,400, and you have a solid profit of $2,200."

"Yes; that is it on the peanuts; but I sell other nuts, too—but not many, after all."

"Now what expenses are to come out of the $2,200, Anthony?" I asked.

"Well, my boy who rolls the baker gets $150 per year, then I pay my man $300 per year, then my rent is $400—in all, $850. That leaves me $1,350. But then, with my other nuts and my bananas, I suppose I clear $2,000 every year."

Two thousand dollars is good for a peanut stand, I thought.

I found Anthony so very wise on the peanut question, that I continued to ask him questions. In reply to the question as to who bought peanuts of him the most, he said:

"Mostly women and children, but many rich gentlemen too. Mr. Harper buys peanuts of me very often. He's a good judge of peanuts. Mr. Greeley has bought peanuts of me, but he don't never care whether we give him Africans or Virginias. He skoops anything we give him into his big white coat pockets and starts off. Mr. Beecher has bought peantus here, too, but he's no *connoisseur* in peanuts either. He always spends more time looking at the boy rolling 'em and baking 'em than he does in looking at the peanuts. I 'spect if we should give him them Africans he wouldn't know the difference."

"Is there any particular art in the peanut business, Anthony?"

"Why, yes. A good many people fail at it. If a man didn't know just how to roast them he would soon fail in business. Then he must know good peanuts from poor ones. Here, sir, do you see that?" he exclaimed, holding up a peanut which looked like all the rest.

"Yes."

"Well, that's a poor one. There's no lustre to the shell—its lifeless, and there is no meat in it." Then he crunched it in his hand, and sure enough there was not.

"How many peanut stands are there in the city?" I asked.

"Well, I 'spec there is a thousand stands, but they don't all sell as many as I do. They call me the king peanut-seller in the city," and Anthony drew himself up full length.

At the suggestion of Anthony, I now rode around to Meacham & Farnham's, No. 154 West street, wholesale dealers in peanuts, for I began to feel a deep interest, and I wanted to know all about this branch of the trade.

I asked Mr. Meacham what was done with the African peanuts.

"Many of them are shelled and sold at 10 cents per pound for candy, others are ground up to make oil with—sweet oil, such as we use on the table—and some are sold to second-rate peanut men in the country."

"What was the amount of last year's crop?"

"Virginia raised 300,000 bushels; North Carolina, 80,000; Georgia, 20,000; Tennessee, 250,000; and 100,000 came from Africa. We consumed in this country," continued Mr. Meacham, "altogether, about 800,000 bushels. There was a big overstock of African peanuts during the French war, last year. Thirty cargoes, or 100,000 bushels, were on the way from the Cape of Good Hope to Marseilles, France, to be made into sweet oil. The war came on, the port closed, and the whole lot came to this country. Since then African peanuts have been a drug in the market."

I not called on Dibble & Worth, No. 188 Pearl street, large peanut dealers. Mr. Worth had been down in North Carolina, and is well acquainted with the culture of peanuts.

"How are they raised?" I asked.

"Well, many gentlemen have plantations of 500 and 600 acres, all in peanuts. D. McMillan, the President of the Cape Fear (N. C.) Agricultural Society, has a mile square,—a place almost as large as Central Park,—covered with peanuts.

They raise from thirty to sixty bushels to the acre. The ground is plowed in the spring by the negroes, and the peanuts are planted in hills like potatoes. The vines grow like cucumbers. In the fall they are plowed up, the peanuts sticking to the vine in clusters. After laying on the ground for a few days to dry, they are taken away and run through a threshing machine. The hogs are turned into the field, and soon turn out and eat all the nuts left in the ground. Large droves of hogs are thus fattened in the fall. The threshing machine used was invented by Thomas Caldwell, and it is so arranged as to fan out all the light peanuts which have no meats in them. Peanuts are called in the South *gubernuts, pinders*, and ground peas. Mr. W. J. Gore, of Wilmington, is the best authority on peanuts. He has done more to produce a uniform market than any other man. He buys a great many thousand bushels, sorts them over, divides the good ones from the bad, and puts them on the market. His peanuts, marked "W. J. G. A. AA or AAA," are known everywhere in commerce.

"Where is the fun in the peanut business?"

"Fun! There ain't no fun in it, except when some scamp down South ships us a cargo of light ones fanned out because they have no meats."

"What do you do with them?"

"Well, we sell them to the Jews, and I suppose they mix them with good ones."

So you see, dear reader, how much we have gotten to-day from and through the wise peanut man, Anthony Walsh, who keeps the crazy stand in Fulton Market!

How a Methodist Minister Got Into the House of Lords.

All American travellers of 1855, or thereabout, will remember "Randall's Commercial Boardinghouse," in King street, London. Americans made it their home in those days. Among the guests at that time was the late Rev. Dr. J. M. McClintock, one of the best Methodists who ever lived, but whom everybody that knew him would call "Mac," in spite of his theological doctorate. There was also another American traveller. He had been a clergyman, and afterward had very creditably represented in Congress a Massachusetts district. I shall call him the Rev. Luke Grafton, though that is not his name to a T.

One evening "Mac" said to the Reverend and Honorable Luke, "I had hoped to offer you a treat this evening. There is to be a 'field night' in the House of Peers. I expected three tickets for the gallery, one of which was to be for you. Unluckily I have only two, and so I cannot invite you to join our party." "Much obliged," said the Reverend Luke, "but I am going to the Lords this evening." "Have you an order?" "No." "Then you won't be admitted to the gallery." "I am not going into the gallery; I shall go on the floor." "Impossible; you can't go upon the floor, except with a special introduction by a Peer; have you an introduction?" "No," coolly replied the Rev. Luke, "I have not any introduction; but I have travelled before, and I never found any difficulty in going where I wished. I am going on the floor of the Peers to-night. If you are in the gallery you'll see me there. Au revoir."

Night came, and after much crowding and pushing, "Mac" and his friend forced their way into the gallery of the House of Lords. They were hardly seated when they saw the Rev. Luke walking up the floor, accompanied by an elderly gentleman, with the ugliest nose and the worst fitting pair of plaid trousers in the kingdom. Nobody could mistake this man. It was Lord Brougham. All the evening his Lordship appeared to be much more attentive to his American friend than to the proceedings of the House. At last, long after midnight, Brougham arose and delivered a short but fiery speech. At the close he shook hands with the Rev. Luke, who bowed and took his leave.

An hour later "Mac" found the reverend gentleman quietly seated in the coffee-room of their hotel. "Mr. Grafton," said he, "We saw you on the floor with Lord Brougham. I didn't know that you were acquainted with his Lordship." "I was not; I never saw him until to-night." "You had letters to him?" "No, nothing of the kind." "Then, how did you manage it?" "It was a very simple affair," replied Luke, "hardly worth mentioning; but, as you seem rather curious, I'll tell you about it, though it is hardly worth while. I walked up to the Peers' entrance, where I was, of course, stopped by an official. 'This is the Peers' entrance,' he said, 'you can't pass here; if you have an order for the gallery, go to the proper door.' 'I understand very well,' said I; 'send in my card to Lord Brougham.' 'To Lord Brougham, beg your pardon; pass on, if you please.'

"I was stopped once or twice," continued the Reverend Luke, "but I just said, 'My card has been sent to Lord Brougham.' Nothing more was wanted. So I waited a few minutes in the ante-room. A gentleman came in reading a card through his eyeglasses. I knew from the pictures I had seen that this was Brougham, and stepped forward to meet him. 'The honorable and Reverend Luke Grafton, of America, I presume,' said he. 'Yes, my lord,' I replied; 'and as an American, I can ask your Lordship's courtesy. In America no name is more highly honored than that of Henry Brougham. From a boy I have admired your lordship's writings, and now, being in England, I could not be satisfied without meeting you; I have been told that this is to be a field-night among the Peers, and I take the liberty of asking your lordship to introduce me upon the floor of the House. I need not say that should you ever visit America, I shall be happy to reciprocate the courtesy.' 'I shall have great pleasure in doing so,' said Brougham, and we went in and had some pleasant talk, Brougham pointing out to me all the celebrities present.

"At last," continued the Reverend Luke, without even winking as he told the story, "I saw that the session was drawing to a close. 'Pardon me, my Lord,' I said to Brougham, 'I had understood that your Lordship was to speak to-night. I hope I was not misinformed; for, if I go back to America without having heard a speech from Henry Brougham, I shall feel that I have failed in obtaining any great object of my journey.' 'Well, Mr Grafton,' said Brougham, 'I had not intended to speak to-night, but, as it will gratify you, I will do so with pleasure.'

"And so," concluded the Reverend Luke, "Brougham made the speech which you heard. I thought it was a pretty good one—may be not one of his best, but very fair. If it had not been for me you would never have heard Brougham speak." How far the Reverend Luke was romancing, nobody but himself knows. But that he appeared on the floor of the House, escorted by Brougham, and that toward morning Brougham made a capital speech, is certain.

MORE ABOUT ARTEMUS WARD.

How He Came to Write His First "Wax Figger" Letter.

From the Washington Chronicle.

There is a characteristic chapter in his advent yet unwritten, which I only can give, and which I propose to give, suggested by a statement from Donn Piatt. I allude to the circumstances under which his first Ward letter was written, and the point he aimed at. The health of my brother, J. W. Gray, having failed, I was called to his editorial chair, and thus became associated with Mr. Browne on the Cleveland *Plaindealer*.

Soon after being thus associated with him a lively discussion arose between us, which was a prelude to that initiative first letter, in which, to use a figure, he aimed at big game—aimed well, and brought it handsomely down, but the crowd was so charmed with the report of his piece that no one ever saw the game be bagged.

This was a source of infinitely greater amusement to Mr. Browne than was his letter to the people, and as paper after paper came in from day to day with his letter copied, and his point utterly ignored in the editorial comments, "Artemus" went wild over the more comical idea that he had completely hid his subject under the ridiculous rags he had clothed him in only as ornaments, and what he had intended as a keen, sharp point was wholly lost.

He at once decided to hide the game and accept the plaudits awarded him, for a hit he had no idea of making, and never, in any subsequent letter, did he even allude to the lost point.

This is its history.

We entered the office about the same time on one very stormy morning.

"The winds did blow as if they'd blow their last,
The rattling rain came pouring thick and fast."

After looking thoughtfully for a few moments out into the storm, he returned and said:

"Deacon, what can I have for a sensation item to-day, for there must be something to arrest attention every day?"

"Well, Charley, you are the 'local,' go out and hunt one up."

"No, sir, not if the court understands herself, and she thinks she do. I'll make one."

"What! out of imagination alone, without regard to truth?"

"Certainly! What has truth to do with getting up interesting reading matter? Besides, this paper lays down the items, and the facts have got to come to the programme. Do you suppose Dickens, the writer of the age, follows facts, or cares for a fact at all? Do you believe that Ellen, the Lady of the Lake, really had a dog. Lufra? Do you believe Esquire Bunyan knew a clever chap (Pill) who waded through a mud-hole, and saw two lions lying down in the road? Do you think Mr. Milton's squad got a sort of hip-lock on Esquire Lucifer, and tumbled him over a pressed brick wall? If so, great is your faith, Deacon. No, sir. Tell your story so as to elucidate character, illustrate a principle, adorn a tale or make a point, and never mind about actual transactions. What did it matter whether old Prod killed a fatted calf, or a kid, or a capon? Parental joy and forgiveness were illustrated by old Prod, and young Prod made a fine showing of a wild oats farmer retiring from business satisfied."

At this point I turned to my desk, and Charley sat moodily down to his.

By the time my thoughts were well engaged in my "leader" I heard Charley in his peculiar way showing that his whole soul was absorbed in the development of something rich and racy. He would drive his breath out, making a hissing noise, like that made by an engineer testing his boiler; then, halting for a moment, would hiss forth the half-suppressed laugh; and this he would keep up till his idea was on paper, beyond loss, utterly regardless of surroundings.

I turned and said: "Charley, you've got him now."

But during such time nothing could arrest his attention, not even the cry of fire, in my opinion, till he had his conception down just to suit him; then he would spring up, and woe to chairs, tables, or anything else that came in his way. He would twirl on his heel, and ten to one but he would haul me over backward, if not on my guard. Till the tension of his mind was relaxed he made lively work. In this case, if there was elemental lowering outside, there was mutual sunshine within.

"Well, Charley, what is it? Have you struck ile?"

"I am going," said he, "to ridicule the independence of any press that has a job office connected with it, for newspaper 'puffs' are based more on money than merit, if not altogether on money or its equivalent in some way. I am going to get up a letter as from a wandering, illiterate 'cuss' showman, whose whole establishment would cost about $13.42 all told. I have seen just such a chap, named Ward, up in Lucas County, so that my letter will come nearer being 'founded on fact,' as fictitious writers say, than an average. I'll make him call on us to 'puff his show high,' and give as a reason that he is going to get all his show bills printed at our office. His spelling shall be the comment on his merits, and his reason for being puffed shall show the independence of the press."

When he wrote, his thumb and fingers were curled up until they formed the letter "O," flattened somewhat on the under side, and between the ends of them, tightly grasped, he held his pen nearly in a perpendicular position, and wrote a very wiggly hand. When he arrived at the bottom of the page on the left-hand side, he was far from down on the right-hand side. He was very tenacious of having his matter set just as he wanted it, and would often set his own articles, and no one else was ever permitted to read his proof for him. This is the said letter. I give it in full, that his lost point may at last be discovered and appreciated:

"To the Editor:

"SIR: I'm movin along—slowly along down tords your place. I want you should rite me a letter, saying how is the show bizniss in your place. My show at present consist of 3 moral Bares, a Kangaroo (a amoosin little Raskal—'twould make you larf yerself to deth to see the little cuss jump up and squeal) wax figures of G. Washington Gen. Taylor John Bunyan Capt. Kidd and Dr. Webster in the act of killing Dr. Parkman, besides several miscellanyus moral wax statoots of celebrated pirots & murderers &c ekalled by few & exceld by none. Now Mr. editor scratch orf a few lines sayin how is the show bizniss down to your place. I shall have my handbills dun at your offiss. Depend upon it. I want you should git my handbills up in flamin stile, also git up a tremenjus excitement in yr paper bowt my onparaleled show. We must fetch the public sumhow. We must work on their feelins. Cum the moral on em strong. If its a temperance community tell em I signed the pledge 15 minutes arter Ise born, but on the contery ef your people take their tods, say Mr. Ward is as jenial a feller as we ever met, full of conviviality, and the life and sole of the soshul Board. Take don't you? If you say anythin about my show say my snaiks is as harmless as the new born Babe. What a interestin study it is to see a zewlogical animil like a snaik under perfeck subjecshun! My Kangeroo is the most larfable little cuss I ever saw. All for 15 cents. I am anxyous to skewer your inflooence. I repeat in regard to them handbills that I shall git em struck orf up to your printin offis. My perlitercal sentiments agree with yourn exactly. I know they do, becaws I never saw a man whoos didn't.

"Respectively yures, ARTEMUS WARD.

"P. S.—You scratch my back and Ile scratch your back."

Thus accidentally he found his "fort," as he was wont to say of others, and from this rapidly rose his fame as a humorist, til not only this people, among whom he lived, but our English ancestors, though studiedly slow to give credit to the West, became enthusiastic in their plaudits, and so ambitiously were they individually of his personal acquaintance, and of spending a convivial hour with him, that they inconsiderately deprived him of the quiet and rest, after an exhaustive effort before the public, without which he could not even live, and thus absolutely interviewed him into the early grave in which he rests.

N. A. GRAY.

DUTCH HEINDRICHS CAGED.

History of a New York Knuck—How the Thieves Divide with the Detectives.

From the New York Sun, Feb. 3.

Last Thursday night, after a career of crime extending over a score of years, the notorious and dreaded Dutch Heindrichs was run to earth. While coming out of a well-known thieves' den in Houston street, near Broadway, he was arrested by Sergeant Quinn of the Tombs Court Squad, and Detective Dolan of the Sixth Ward. "Who are you?" asked Heindrichs, as the Sergeant seized him. "Ah, Quinn! I know you. What do you want?"

The Sergeant told him that he had a warrant for his arrest on a charge of robbing Henry M. Baker & Co. of bonds and notes of the value of $46,000. Heindrichs laughed and asked where he was to be taken. When told that he would have to occupy a cell in the Franklin Street Police Station, he positively refused to go, but a little moral suasion on the part of the officer induced him to accompany him. Yesterday morning he was taken before Justice Logan and committed to the Tombs, without bail, to await a formal examination to-day. He occupies cell fifty-five, on the second tier, his companion being Joe Lewis, a celebrated burglar, who is awaiting trial.

Probably no criminal in this country has had such a wonderful history as Dutch Heindrichs. His real name is said to be George Ryan, and Ireland is his place of nativity; yet he claims to be a native of this city. His various *aliases* have been Edward Ryan, Henry Newman, Edward Gardner, Edward Newman, and Charles Newman. His pals have been comparatively few in number, but all belonged to the swell mob or *élite* of thieves. They are Chauncey Johnson, the prince of thieves, Red Tim, Baltimore Phil, Joe Butts, and Tommy Mulligan. This gang have not confined have not confined their operations entirely to this city. Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other Western cities have each in turn suffered by their depredations, and yet the thieves, though well known, have nearly always escaped punishment. The reason of this will be shown hereafter.

Dutch Heindrichs, with his many aliases, was born in 1840, and is in his 32d year. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, weighs 140 pounds, and is of a swarthy complexion, with coal-black hair and dark eyes. He usually wears a slight black moustache, but at times is clean shaven, particularly when trying to escape identification. He dresses in the latest and most elegant fashion, and easily passes for a well-to-do Wall street broker. How he obtained his *sobriquet* of Dutch Heindrichs is unknown. Suffice it to say, however, that though few persons know him personally, his name as significant of daring robbery is well known throughout the length and breadth of the American continent.

The first notoriety Dutch Heindrichs obtained in New York was in the summer of 1856. At Canal street and Broadway he robbed an aged gentleman of a valuable gold watch and chain, was arrested, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to two years in State Prison by the late City Judge Abraham Russel. He passed under the name of Charles Neunan at that time, and served every day of his term. On being discharged from Sing Sing he returned to this city and fell in with Chauncey Johnson. The latter, finding him a willing tool, and with dogged courage, never realizing fear, and never losing for a moment his presence of mind, recognized in him a skilful agent, and he became Chauncey Johnson's pupil. Together they prowled through the Eastern and Southern cities, alternating bank robbing with picking pockets, and losing their proceeds by high play at faro banks.

In 1857 they returned to New York permanently, and were both engaged in the Lord bond robbery, an event which is still fresh in the minds of thousands. Heindrichs was then known as Edward Gardner. On the night of June 8, 1867, Dutch Heindrichs was waited on by a deputation of detectives from Police Headquarters. They begged him not to squeal, and promised to stick to him and get him out. He was virtually a prisoner in his own house, charged with complicity in the robbery. The detectives knew that he was guilty, but dared not arrest him, as they themselves had an interest in the plunder. However, Heindrichs was never taken to court, and in return for their kindness to him he sent handsome presents to their wives. These presents consisted of velvet cloaks, sealskin jackets, diamond brooches, and coral pins. From that time forward he has been the protege of the detective force.

His next exploit was robbing the Bank of the State of New York of two bags of gold coin, each containing $5,000. His pal was Chauncey Johnson, who made his escape with one of the bags. Heindrich was arrested with the other in his possession, and taken before Justice Hogan, who committed him to the Tombs. Meanwhile Johnson shared his $5,000 among the detectives, hired counsel for his pupil, and then tried to compromise with the bank officials. The only way they would compromise was to receive back the stolen money and then fail to prosecute. A delay of two days was occasioned as some of the detectives had spent a portion of the money, but subsequently the amount was made up and sent to the bank. The President of the bank became Heindrichs' bondsman. It is hardly necessary to add that the case has never been called up.

Heindrichs' next adventure was robbing the Adams Express Company of a package of money containing $46,000. He escaped punishment by proving a false *alibi*, and was discharged. A short time afterward he entered the office of Mr. Prouty in Vesey street, and stole $21,000 in five-twenty bonds. Although the detectives knew that Heindrichs had stolen them, and though in his company every night they did not dare arrest him. At length Mr. Prouty became uneasy at no arrests being made, and, to quell suspicion, Heindrichs was one night picked up by the detectives. Much to their astonishment, Mr. Prouty fully identified the man, and he was again committed for trial. After being a few days in the Tombs, the case was settled with Mr. Prouty, and Heindrichs was at large again.

To enumerate all the affairs of this description (and they are manifold) in which this wonderful thief has participated, would occupy too much space. The plan of operations pursued in the last case is the same as in all of them. On Jan. 15 Dutch Heindrichs, with a man who the detectives say is Baltimore Phil, but whom the *Sun* reporter knows to be another individual, entered the banking house of Henry M. Baker & Co., 41 Cedar street, and passed into the private office, where Mr. Baker was looking over some private papers. A tin box containing $33,000 worth of railroad bonds, and promissory notes representing $13,000, lay on the table near by. The strangers said they wanted to purchase bonds; and, while Heindrichs called his attention to a railroad map of the United States, and inquired about routes of lines and value of stock, his confederate weeded the tin box. In a few moments they both passed out, promising to call again soon.

Within half an hour the bonds were missed. Information of the robbery, and a description of the suspected thieves, were telegraphed to every police station in the city. The arrest of Heindrichs, sixteen days afterwards, by a Court officer and a ward detective, has been detailed above. Heindrichs, or the Dutchman as he is called by the detectives, has served two terms in State Prison and six terms in the Penitentiary. There are three indictments against him pigeon-holed in the office of the District Attorney, because the cases have been settled, or in other words, because the felonies have been compounded. Heindrichs, some time ago, married a sister of Tom Davis, the most adroit confidence-man and gift enterprise operator in the country. Heindrichs owns a fine brown-stone house in Yorkville, and lives in a style of the most luxurious elegance.

And well he may, for with two other favored thieves, Chauncey Johnson and Red Tim, he has had the protection of the entire detective force for the past eighteen months. No sooner is a robbery committed by these men than a division of the spoils is made. The detectives get their share, and then assist the thieves in so disguising themselves that no complainant can identify them. It is a well-known fact that two certain detective officers have received over $100,000 during the last three years from Dutch Heindrichs and his gang, and these officers hold themselves in readiness to go forward at any time and swear to an *alibi* for their friends. As a well-known criminal remarked to the *Sun* reporter last night "If they don't do it this time, there'll be high old squealing, and if they do, Judge Garvin will riddle them."

As soon as a robbery is committed by any of the swell mob, they go at once to police headquarters and report to the detectives. Then they deliver their percentage or whack, and the thieves become at that moment protected by the detectives. These faithful and honest officers warn them when the victim makes a complaint, and inform them when bench warrants are issued, and post them of the nature of the testimony to be adduced against them. Then, if arrested, their counsel can attack the weak points, and thereby frustrate the ends of justice. The detectives even go so far as to put the complainants on the wrong scent, and by giving "a private buzz," as they term it, weaken them of their belief in the actual identity of the real thief.

Another method adopted by the detectives toward Heindrichs and others of the swell mob when they are arrested "dead to rights," and cannot by ingenuity of counsel or a false *alibi* be saved before a jury, is as follows: Two or three detectives having some of the stolen money in their pockets will rush down to the District Attorney and, in a state of assumed bewildering excitement, proclaim that if the thief be sent to State Prison they will be frustrated in working out some terrible case of paramount importance to the community, the thief having given them information which alone will enable them to perform a small-sized wonder. The District Attorney listens to this plausible story emanating from officials. Instead of being sent to State Prison the thief escapes, after being detained in the Tombs a few days. He then comes out to renew his depredations, and replenish the already crammed pockets of these detectives, who have accumulated gigantic fortunes out of the depredations of Dutch Heindrichs and his swell mob.

Heindrichs, notwithstanding all his robberies, is a poor man to-day. He has lost during the last five or six years over $2,000,000 playing faro; and to-day there is not a faro-dealer in New York who would not come forward, both with money and political influence, to save him from the State Prison. But as he has been fully identified by Mr. Baker and two of his clerks, and will be unable to prove an *alibi*; owing to these revelations, his career of usefulness bids fair to be removed from the neighborhood of Wall street to a stone quarry near Sing Sing for at least a decade of years.

A DESERTED WIFE'S STORY.

Twenty-two Hundred Miles in Search of a Husband.

From the Toledo (O.) Blade, Feb. 2.

There arrived in our city a day or two since, on one of the night trains, a woman, accompanied by a small child less than 3 years of age, whose history, if true, is remarkable, both on account of the fidelity shown toward a recreant husband, and an unyielding energy in overcoming difficulties. Hearing of her rambles, our reporter called on her at the St. Clair Mission last evening, and elicited the following account of her life:

She gave her name as Angeline Nailer, and states that she is a native of Dublin, Ireland, and is 32 years of age. She lived in various cities of the West with her parents, who brought her to the "States" while yet a mere child. She was employed as an operator in a factory at Rushville, Ill., and while there, about ten years ago, married John F. Nailer, an Englishman, by trade a cotton spinner. After living at that point for some years, they moved to Peoria, Quincy, and several other points, finally stopping at Dohn, Lexington County, Mo. Two years ago the 10th of last July, Nailer, who was out of employment, stated he would proceed to Rushville, where he was acquainted, and, after securing a situation, send for his family, which now consisted of his wife and four children. Time rolled by, and nothing was heard from the truant lord, and finally the wife's letters were returned unanswered. About this time the unprovided wants of her family induced Mrs. Nailer to accept a situation in a hotel, where she remained until last summer, when the death of one of her children made her determine to search for her husband, to try and induce him to again collect his scattered family. She had reason to suppose that he was living with his parents at St. James, New Brunswick. Provided with proper credentials, she procured passes upon several of the prominent roads over which she was compelled to pass, and finally reached Calais, Maine, whence she proceeded to St. Stephen and then to St. James, New Brunswick, where she was startled to find that her husband had married again, and was the father of a son 4 months old, whom, with its mother, he had deserted before her arrival. The only desire of the heart-broken wife was now once more to reach Missouri. Starting from Bangor, she walked to Augusta, and, with such assistance as she could procure, passed through Wooster and Brockville, and finally arrived at Rome, N. Y., carrying or drawing her child the whole distance (though she drew it the greater part of the way on a sled, given her, which is now at the depot), sleeping at such places as she could get, and soliciting alms to keep body and soul together. Occasionally she stopped to work at places where an opportunity was presented. At Rome the police presented her with a purse and transportation to Schnectady, thence to Albany, Syracuse, Buffalo, and Cleveland, she secured passes, or begged money to pay her fare. Arriving in this city at the time mentioned, she remained in the Island House waiting-room until near morning, when she proceeded to the National Hotel, asking permission to remain during the night. She claims to have asked permission from the police authorities to beg on the streets, and in the evening proceeded to the Police Station, where pity for the child and herself caused an effort to be made to secure her admission into the Home for Friendless Women, but the hour being late, she was taken to the St. Clair Street Mission, where she remained during the night.

It is the intention of Mrs. Nailer to proceed as rapidly as possible to her home in Missouri, if possible reaching there by the 4th of March, at which time the poor of the county (there being no infirmary) are given out to the lowest bidder for the ensuing year, when she hopes to get control of her children, which are now living at the expense of the county.

The woman has kept the child already mentioned with her during all her travels, and his artless prattle about the places visited and other subjects that came under his observation, tends strongly to substantiate the story of his mother.

MRS. SHERMAN.

An Interview with Her in the Jail—She Appears Happy and Confident of Acquittal.

From the New Haven (Conn.) Palladium, Feb. 1.

The intense interest in all parts of the country, which has grown around all that is connected with Mrs. Sherman, and the remarkable nature of the accusations against her, seems increasing as the trial approaches. Five persons she is positively suspected with having poisoned, and others in her family have died suddenly, making the total number eleven. This awful complication of crimes this woman is believed to have been guilty of. Yesterday afternoon a representative of the *Palladium* went to the jail for the purpose of seeing Mrs. Sherman. Mrs. Sherman was sitting near the cells, and a pair of scissors in her hand indicated that she had been engaged in sewing. Upon being introduced to her, she responded quietly, but cautiously, and seemed somewhat pleased at receiving the visit. She revealed a strong face. It is well defined, wide and high cheek bones, black eyes, and a mouth expressing great force of will. She would impress any one as a keen, and very shrewd woman. She seemed in excellent spirits and health, and chatted with her visitors pleasantly some moments. Upon being asked whether she desired to make any statements to the public, she replied that she had nothing to say. Upon being told that there was no desire to publish anything that might tend to injure her case, she responded that a good many things had been published about her, some of which were exaggerated. She expressed a great anxiety for a speedy trial, and added that she did not think the trial would have been delayed as long as it was, she having been confined in jail now some seven months, and she hoped the trial would prove that she was not as bad as they tried to make her out to be. As to the merits of her case no questions were asked, nor is it likely that they would have been answered, as she has probably received advice to say nothing, and she is too knowing a woman to be betrayed in any way. The questions were all answered smilingly and willingly. It seemed scarcely possible to realize that this quiet, unassuming woman stood charged with committing a series of crimes unparalleled in the history of the country. He manner is well calculated to cause those who see her to sympathize with her, although her face reveals a power of doing most anything. She spends some time in reading, and a copy of the Bible near by showed that she turned to it frequently. After thanking her for her courtesy and Mr. Webster for his kindness the reporter withdrew.

Mrs. Sherman's trial will be delayed until the Centreville water case, now on trial, is disposed of. It now looks as if that trial might last through next week, and as the Supreme Court sits the week after, the State are unable to say just when the trial will take place.

Great Fire at the Yoshiwarra—Shocking Loss of Life.

From the Yokohama (Japan) Herald, Dec. 22.

Since the year of the great fire—1866—Yokohama has not been visited with a fiercer or larger conflagration than that which broke out on Saturday, the 9th, about 6 o'clock, at the Yoshiwarra, the place for licensed prostitution, in which some 1,400 girls reside in streets of wooden houses, cut off by canals, and with carefully guarded gates to prevent the escape of the inmates, who are purchased by their owners for the purposes of the traffic for which they are engaged. Like the recent calamity in Chicago, the origin of the fire is attributed to the overturning of a kerosene lamp, in a low-class brothel, No. 10, situated in a back street, which the inmates in vain attempted to extinguish by throwing water upon the blazing fluid. To the right and to the left through the frail tenements built of wood, the fire spread with almost inconceivable velocity; the inmates, clustered as thick as bees in a hive, were to be seen clad in their finery, distractedly trying to save beds, bedding, wearing apparel, and whatever they in their haste and alarm could lay their hands on. Crowds rushed to the scene of the disaster, and choked up the narrow streets, and it was with the utmost difficulty that many of the unfortunate creatures succeeded in making their escape from inside the burning houses in time. From others, all escape from the front being cut off, they tried to make their escape across the canal behind, but by this time the bridge had caught fire, several threw themselves into the water to escape the burning flames playing around them; some seventeen crowded into the solitary boat available, and by their numbers sunk it; then, in spite of the assiduous efforts of the European and native spectators, most of the poor wretches were lost. The screams of the perishing—the hoarse roar of the flames, as building after building caught fire, the shouting of the surging crowds of people—the dense volumes of rolling smoke—the lurid glare of the awful blaze, made altogether a pandemonium such as few have witnessed. Volumes of heated air, of sparks and of flames were blown across the wide canal at the back, and set the streets behind ablaze, which burnt across to the open country, the fire only stopping when there were no more houses in that direction to consume. All the engines were soon on the spot, and rendered good service in preventing the spread of the fire in other directions. In the short space of an hour and a half, something like 400 houses were burnt, together with much miscellaneous property, that it was impossible to save. Yesterday the work of recovering the corpses and removing the debris commenced, when no less than thirty-six bodies of the unfortunate victims of this disaster were recovered. Most of them, principally young girls, perished by drowning in their attempts to escape a worse fate; some few are burned beyond recognition, and several were found with their bodies scorched and hair burnt by the flames. It is feared that others have lost their lives, as there are still twenty missing, though some during the conflagration may have escaped to the houses of their friends. The disaster, though quickly over, was a terrible one, and will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

DRY GOODS.

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CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

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OPPOSITE ABERDEEN-ST.

CLEARING-OUT SALE

OF FIRST-CLASS

DRY GOODS

Both Winter and Summer Stock, together with their immense assortment of Silks, &c., saved from the GREAT FIRE.

GREAT SACRIFICES IN SILKS!

Our entire stock of elegant Colored Fancy and Evening Silks at less than same qualities have ever been sold.

Our stock (the largest on the West Side) of the best makes of Lyons Blk. Gros Grains, Cachemires, &c., at prices unequalled.

Large line of Dark Fancy Silks, neat styles, 75c yard, formerly $1.25.

Black Gros Grains, all silk, warranted, $1 per yard.

Blk. Gros, better and heavier goods, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.60 and $2, much under value.

Richest and best qualities of "Bonnet's," "Guinet's," "Ponson's" and "Tappisier's" Black Silks, warranted under value.

Genuine Lyons Cloak Velvets at immense reduction, from $9 per yard upward.

PAISLEY SHAWLS will be slaughtered.

The centre Tables will contain Job Lots of Dress Goods, at 12 1-2, 20, 25, and 30 cts., almost half-price.

Bargains in Plaids and Empress Cloths.

Large line Dark Ground Stripe Poplins, 25 cts.

Assorted lot Plain Poplins, 30 cts., very cheap.

Felt Skirts, usual $3.50 quality for $1.75.

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.

All Linen Diced Table Linens, 30 cts.yd., upward.

Good, heavy, Bleached Linen Damasks, 50 cts. yd., up.

Fine, wide, and heavy Bleached Damask, 75c. worth $1.

Red and White Table Damasks, 6-4 inch, at 85 cents yard.

Bargains in Linen Napkins, from $1 dozen up.

Linen Doylies from 50c. dozen up.

Job lot Linen Huck Towels for $1 dozen, very cheap.

Special Bargains in Linen Towels, at 15c. and 20c. each.

Good Brown Crash, all linen, 10 cts. yard.

Great Sacrifice in Bedquilts!

11-4 White Bedspread, $1, worth $1.50.

Heavy White Bridal Quilts, $1.25.

Marseilles Quilts from $1.25 up.

Irish Fronting Linens, 25c. yd. up.

Ladies' Merino Ribbed Hose, 10 cts. pair.

Job lot do., much better, 12 1-2c.

Ladies' regular made White Cotton Hose, 25 cents.

Iron Frame do., 30 cts.

Ladies' Merino Underwear, 65c. each, and upward, very cheap.

Gent's Underwear at sweeping reductions.

Gents' British Sup. Stout Half Hose, 20c., a bargain.

N. B.—Same goods at same prices at our South Side Branch, No. 138 Twenty-second-st.

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The Best Building Stone. Makes the Most Beautiful fronts. Is Fire-Proof. Is Frost-Proof. Will Stand More Pressure than Natural Stone.

The FREAR STONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY is now prepared, with ample facilities and an efficient corps of skilled artisans, to execute promptly any orders for their unrivalled stone.

We will make anything your architect can ask for, at prices far below natural stone, and a much finer class of work than any stone-cutter can make. Skeptics and unbelievers are invited to examine and test for themselves. Visitors will be received and treated with all courtesy at our Works, foot of Thirty-seventh-st.

IRA Y. MUNN, President.
WILLIAM E. SMITH, Vice President and Superintendent.
J. R. DICKINSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

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FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. TAPPEN, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of George W. Tappen, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1872, being the 4th day thereof.

WILLIAM F. MALLORY, Administrator.
Chicago, Jan. 13, A. D. 1872.

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NEW ENGLAND BEDDING CO., 164-166-158 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Manufacture all kinds of BEDS, MATTRESSES, etc., for Hotels, Public Institutions, and Private Families, etc. Several hundred MATTRESSES, White and Gray BLANKETS, cotton and woollen. COMFORTABLES—Tons of material for same. GEESE FEATHERS, HAIR MOSS, SEA GRASS, HUSKS, BED LACE, TICKINGS, etc. PRICE-LIST SENT BY MAIL.

AMUSEMENTS.

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WACHTEL, EUROPE'S GREATEST TENOR, WITH THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

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THREE NIGHTS ONLY and a MATINEE, commencing MONDAY, FEB. 5.

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WACHTEL in his unrivalled role of MANRICO. Mme. LICHTMAY as Leonora; M'lle. DE GEBELE as Azucena; Mr. VIERLING as Count di Luna; Mr. FRANOSCH as Ferrando; Miss SCHMITZ as Ines. Conductor...Mr. NEUENDORFF.

WEDNESDAY—POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU. WACHTEL in his original famous character of "Chapelou," which he has sung over one thousand times to enthusiastic overflowing houses. With Miss CANISSA, VIERLING, FRANOSCH.

FRIDAY—LES HUGUENOTS. Mr. WACHTEL in his grandest role of Raoul; Mme. LICHTMAY as Valentine; with Miss CANISSA, Miss KRAUSE, JOS. HERMANNS, VIERLING, FRANOSCH.

Saturday—GRAND WACHTEL MATINEE.

Sale of seats commences Friday. Prices and particulars will be advertised on Thursday morning.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF Manning's Minstrels! ALL THE FAVORITES

Appear every evening, and at the MATINEE SATURDAY.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph.D.

Y. M. C. A.—South Division, First Baptist Church, Wabash-av. TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6:

"THE INVISIBLE TITAN."

Tickets for reserved seats to be had at the Church Reading Room.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LUCILLE WESTERN

Every evening, commencing Monday, Feb. 5, in her original version of

EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT.

In active preparation, her entirely new play, entitled THE MENDICANT; or, STRICKEN BLIND. Friday—Benefit of MISS LUCILLE WESTERN. Saturday—Grand East Lynne Matinee. Wednesday—Lady of Lyons and Dead Shot Matinee.

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The Great Irish Comedian,

T. G. RIGGS,

In the new sensation drama of

SHIN FANE, or SHAMROCK GREEN.

Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

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Continued and triumphant success of the great Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

First appearance of the celebrated Song and Dance artist, CINCINATUS, pupil of the great Emerson, and his only acknowledged rival. New Songs, New Acts, New Witticisms. An entire change of programme. Every evening and Saturday Matinee. In active preparation, the grand allegorical Picture of PROGRESS; or, Chicago in 1872 and 1873.

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Grand Organ Recital,

Under the auspices of the Young People's Association of Plymouth Church.

Go and hear Mr. I. V. FLAGLER exhibit the Grand Organ TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6. Splendid programme. Vocal selections by Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Swallow, Messrs. Gates and Lodd. Tickets, 50 cents; for three Concerts, 75 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, etc.,

At auction, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 6, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS,

AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 7, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Yankee Notions, &c.,

AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 8, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.

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1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

450 Cases BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

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At auction, on Thursday, Feb. 8, at 9½ a. m.

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NEW YORK, - - - - 24 Pine-st.
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Having now established our own house in Germany, with unsurpassed connections throughout Europe, we shall make a leading specialty of the negotiation of first-class

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Terms upon application.

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A dividend of five (5) per cent on the Capital Stock of this Association has been declared, payable on and after Saturday, the 10th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

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5 SPECIALTIES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Fisk, Clark & Flagg's celebrated Specialties are for sale by all first-class dealers in this city.

True Fit Shirts.
Patent Pantaloon Drawers.
Russian Braces.
Laporte's Kid Gloves.
New Style of Neck Dress.

N. B.—Five novelties just out. Dover Cloth Shirts and Shirtings, Samson Braces, Patent Pantaloons Drawers (two stamps), Laporte's Cable Kid Gloves, and the Regent Street Scarf.

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The proof that Dr. MARSH'S Patent Radical Cure Truss will cure Rupture is the testimony of those who have worn them and have been cured. In use now over 17 years, and has cured thousands of cases. These and all kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Spinal Curvature, etc., are made and accurately applied at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & BOWLES, southeast-cor. State and Eighteenth-sts.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

JOHNSON & ABBEY, Wholesale Dealers in Crockery, Glassware, &c., have removed from Canalport, to 141 and 143 Michigan-av., between Monroe and Adams-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Le Grand L. Bouton and Chas. A. Osborne, doing business at 541 State-st., under the firm name of Bouton & Osborne, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

LeGRAND L. BOUTON, CHAS. A. OSBORNE.

LeGrand L. Bouton & Co. will continue the business at the old stand.

INSURANCE.

PUTNAM INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD.

I will pay the highest price in cash for claims against above company. S. A. ROTHERMEL, Room 8, 21 South Clinton-st.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

I continue to buy the claims of those having settled at 25 cents; also the scrip for 4, 8, and 12 months.

R. D. STILES, 124 Wabash-av.

NEW YORK.

The Stokes Case Again Called and Again Postponed.

The Woman-Preacher Question Considered by the Brooklyn Presbytery.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE STOKES CASE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The general opinion is that the trial of Stokes, repeatedly delayed upon some absurd quibble or point of law having no basis in reason, has already become a farce, and that there is no prospect whatever of justice being meted out for his deliberate and cold-blooded murder. It is understood that Stokes received official assurance immediately after the assassination that he would be acquitted of his crime, and that this is the cause of his perfect indifference.

GOLD.

The effect of the flurry in England over the Alabama claims was evident in the gold market to-day. Rumors of the imminency of war were industriously circulated, and the general feeling was that gold must be higher. There was quite a rush to buy gold, and the opening price was 110½. Many importers also were in the streets, for our indebtedness abroad has been increasing rapidly of late, as is shown by the importations of nearly ten millions per week thus far this year. They were buying gold in anticipation of possible contingencies, whereby the price might jump 5 or 10 per cent above the present figures. Later in the day, when it came to be known that the foreign markets were not responding to the London excitement, and that British consols were strong and American bonds even advancing in some instances, the bulls lost their enthusiasm, and the price of gold gradually dropped off to 110. The rates paid for carrying during the day were, 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, and 6 per cent. The closing quotation was 110⅛. Business men were discussing the Alabama difficulty quite generally, but the prevailing opinion was that nothing serious will come of it. The morning press, excepting one sensational journal, treated the matter in an amicable tone.

THE MONEY MARKET

was abundantly supplied at 5 to 6 per cent on call to the Government bond dealers, and 6 to 7 per cent to general borrowers, early in the day, but toward the close at 5 to 6 per cent. Prime business paper ranges from 6 to 8 per cent.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was strong and higher.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102¾@103⅛, and Unions at 92¼@92¾ for firsts; 82@83¼ for land grants; 87¼@87¾ for incomes, and 38¼@38¾ for stock.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was dull on the basis of 109@109½ for prime bankers' sixty-days bills, and sight 109¾@109¾. Good bankers' sixty days sterling bills are offered at 108⅝, and commercial bills range from 108¼@108⅜, with considerable sales at 108⅜.

STOCKS.

On the Stock Exchange the same reports which advanced the price of gold had a depressing influence on the railroad and miscellaneous share speculation, and prices declined ¼ to 1½ per cent. The most active stocks were Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Northwestern common, Ohio & Mississippi, and Wabash. Towards the close the market improved, and prices advanced with considerable transactions.

BREADSTUFFS.

The common and medium grades of State and Western flour were held very firmly, an advance being demanded in some cases, but buyers did not respond except so far as their own necessities required, and no higher prices can be quoted. Receipts were small, owing partly to the storms. The wheat market was firmer but quiet, but there was more demand, and the inactivity was due to the fact that holders would not accept bids at full Saturday's prices. Corn was ½ cent better, but without much spirit.

[To the Associated Press.]

STOKES' CASE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Stokes was brought before the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning, and there was a large attendance of spectators. All of Stokes' counsel were present. Judge Cardoza was on the bench. District Attorney Garvin demurred to some of the pleas of Stokes' counsel, and traversed one of the prisoner's counsel, who said he would require time to procure witnesses and to try the issues thus raised, and that a jury would be necessary. The Judge stated that he would summon an additional jury of five hundred, and then adjourned the court to Monday next. The issue to be then tried is that raised by the prisoner's counsel against the legality of the indictment by the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury.

REV. CUYLER'S CASE.

The Presbytery of Brooklyn met, to-day, to consider the preaching of a women in Rev. Cuyler's church. Rev. McClellan made a statement of the case to those who called the meeting. There was no doubt of the preaching, and the Presbytery should determine its course. The signers of the call did not want to show any bad feeling toward the church or Mr. Cuyler. He believed the latter's church had decided that Presbyterians should affiliate with the Friends, and that licensure and ordinations should be dispensed with in inviting a Quaker to preach. This modified and changed the usage and custom of the Church, and the Presbytery should affirm, or negative it. Mr. Cuyler was invited to make a statement, and contended that the Book of Church Government neither permitted, nor prohibited woman preaching; that the Bible was non-committal on the subject, and that it was next to impossible to draw a line in the Bible about woman's function in the Church. It was an open question to be determined by conscience, common sense and the circumstances. Methodists, Baptists, and Congregationalists, encourage woman to preach. Whether woman's preaching was advisable, depended upon the circumstances. He regarded it a non-essential matter, and not subject to discipline. He admitted that it was not ordinary Presbyterian usage for women to take part in public worship. He was not in favor of a change of usage. There was no danger of a change of usage. Mr. Cuyler concluded with a warm eulogy on his Church.

Ex-Mayor Lambert, an elder of Mr. Cuyler's Church, followed in the assertion that the session stood by its pastor.

Rev. Butler moved that a Committee be appointed to prepare a minute on what they had heard.

Rev. Spear thought the whole matter was insignificant and should be indefinitely postponed.

Rev. Butler's motion was carried, and the Committee retired to deliberate.

The Committee reported at the afternoon session a document to the effect that it was inconsistent with the rules of the Church to allow a woman to preach. This was discussed until 6 o'clock, when the Presbytery adjourned till to-morrow.

THE BANK TROUBLES.

At a meeting of the depositors of the Stuyvesant Bank, to-day, the action of John Mack, who claims to hold a certificate of deposit for $7,600, which actually belongs to the Security Bank, and which resulted in the adjudication of bankruptcy against the Stuyvesant Bank, was denounced as a blackmailing operation.

The Receiver of the Guardian Savings Bank has obtained from Judge Barnard leave to sue for the recovery of loans, etc., to the amount of nearly $200,000.

A dividend of 50 per cent will be paid by the Union Square National Bank next Saturday, and a second dividend in March. The bank officials hope to pay all the depositors in full by the first of January.

At a meeting of the depositors of the Market Bank, the receiver stated its securities at $423,000, and liabilities at $960,000. It is believed that the depositors will ultimately receive 45 cents on the dollar, or, in the worst event, at least 40 cents. He discovered to-day that a call loan of $50,000 was charged upon the books of the bank to a firm which had been dissolved three years, and which paid the indebtedness long ago; and the Chairman of the meeting stated that he had discovered information that Conkling is not the only guilty person in the institution. Certain officers had appropriated these supposed call loans to their own use. Many of them were known to have elegant turnouts, for which it was fair to presume the misappropriated call loans had been paid. Resolutions were adopted, expressive of a determination to criminally prosecute the officials of the bank.

Application has been made for the appointment of a Receiver of the Third Avenue Savings Bank.

DENIAL.

President Cochrane, of the Board of Aldermen, has peremptorily denounced, as utterly destitute of truth, the report that bribery was used in his election, and has challenged a finger to be laid upon an unworthy act of his in this connection.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

At the Custom House investigation to-day, a motion of General Pratt that the Committee terminate its labors here next Saturday, and hereafter continue the investigation at Washington, was carried, the Republicans voting in the affirmative and the Democrats in the negative. Special Agent Jayne gave an account of the procedure in the case of the frauds. He said that in the case of one Wheeler a fraud was attempted to be covered up by one of the Customs clerks, in which afterwards $120,000 was recovered. There are two cases in which no proceedings were taken. One was that of Ferdinand Heath. In every other seizure, thirty-three in New York and one in Boston, suits were instituted. The amount of judgments obtained was $666,678 from the seizure of books and papers. I received as my share $126,000, but I divided it with others, perhaps $40,000. The Government received about two times as much as it would have received if the regular duties had been paid. The United States Weigher rarely or never weighs anything. He designates whom he likes to perform the duty. A weigher's district includes some thirty or forty piers at the upper part of the island, but not so much at locations where the steamers arrived. The unsworn person returns the weight, and the United States Weigher really knows nothing about its correctness, but relies upon him entirely. The importer swears when he enters the goods as to the value, but not the weight.

THE INDICTED.

Henry Genet, an ex-Senator, is among the number indicted on Saturday. He was arrested this morning and bailed in $10,000. The charge against Genet is forgery. Tom Fields, Senator, will be arrested, if found. He is charged with bribery and felony; and Ingersoll, the chair-maker, with forgery. Tom Fields, when arrested, will be bailed in the sum of $7,000. Tom Fields' bondsmen are William Florence, comedian, and Michael J. Quigg. His case has been removed to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The indictments charge that George Heller and Garrett B. Tunison, members of the Fire Department, having a claim against the city, assigned an equal moiety thereof to Fields, a member of the Assembly, for his effort on procuring the passage of a law authorizing the payment of those claims. Genet is indicted for forgery in the third degree, being charged with having in his custody, on the 12th of July last, an order for the payment of money, viz: a draft payable to J. McB. Davidson, or order, for $4,802, for iron work, &c., signed by Richard B. Connolly, and countersigned by A. O. Hall. The indictment charges that Genet forged on this order the endorsement of Davidson.

INVITATION ACCEPTED.

Vice President Colfax has accepted an invitation to address the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, Feb. 22.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY

meets to-morrow night, when it is expected that the vacancies of Sachems Tweed, Hall, Connolly, and Sweeny will be filled, and Augustus Schell be installed as Grand Sachem.

PUTNAM, THE CAR-HOOK MURDERER.

F. O. Bartlett, counsel for Foster, the Putnam car-hook murderer, stated to-day that, if a new trial was granted, it will be shown that Putnam was the aggressor, and that he lived under an assumed name for some time, owing to certain transactions.

THE BAXTER CASE.

James Baxter, the English valet of Samuel Whitehead, was arraigned at New Brunswick, to-day, upon his plea of guilty in attempting to murder his employer. Defence moved a discharge upon the plea that he cannot be punished for a crime when the records show that no crime has been committed. The decision was reserved. It is rumored that if he is released he will be arrested on the English charge of arson. Defendants in this strange case, it is said, intend a suit against Whitehead & Sons for false imprisonment and defamation of character, laying damages at $250,000.

THE AMENDATORY AUDIT BILL

to be introduced in the New York Legislature provides for a continuation of the works of permanent improvement in this city, and the payment therefor, even though in excess of appropriations.

FERRY BOAT SUNK.

At 5:30 p. m. to-day, while the Brooklyn Ferry Boat Company's boat Fulton, three months built, was crossing the river loaded with passengers, she sprang aleak in the middle of the stream. The alarm signal was given, when two other boats came along side and took off the passengers, after which she sunk. A few days ago, the same boat, loaded with passengers, was half an hour crossing, her engines having ceased to work.

WONDERFUL FREAK OF NATURE.

A Man with Three Arms—There is no Visible Deformity—He possesses Great Muscular Power—What He Says of Himself.

From the Williamsport (Pa.) Gazette.

Among the passengers on the train bound South last evening was a man born and raised in the County of Otsego, N. Y. His name is William Jacobs. He prides himself on three well developed arms and hands, the member extraordinary having grown above the right shoulder-blade.

It hangs suspended down the back, and can be raised and lowered at will. In length it is shorter than the arms proper, but possesses extraordinary muscle, which he displays whenever occasion demands it. No person passing through a railroad car, or meeting him upon the street would observe any deformity, but after becoming cognizant of this singular case, would observe a peculiar fit of his coat.

He states that he has often been questioned as to why he does not place himself upon exhibition, or become one of Barnum's permanent attractions. His invariable reply is that he is averse to public exhibitions. His father being a wealthy farmer, he had always preferred to remain at home, and was the most active and profitable of farmer's help. He would assist in loading hay, and at the same time hold securely the horses' reins. On several occasions he came near breaking this unnatural member by sudden falls, and at one time suffered the pangs of a full-sized felon upon the fore-finger.

On one occasion, when about 18, the village boys thought they would have a little sport at "three-arms'" expense, and commenced a system of blackguardism, followed by bold attacks upon his person. Forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and, throwing off his loose garments, he went at them in true pugilistic style, arm number 3 performing its duty nobly, and apparently outrivalling numbers 1 and 2. At the end of the skirmish, six prostrate villagers told what a fierce opponent they had met. "Three-arms" gained a notoriety, and never afterward was persecuted on account of his deformity. At the outbreak of the rebellion he joined a New York regiment, and so distinguished himself by bravery, that he was finally promoted to Captain, and ranked as the best drill officer of the regiment to which he was attached. At the close of the war he returned to the farm, and has since remained there. He is now *en route* for the South, to visit a sister somewhere in the interior of North Carolina. It may be a query with some, how he could use his arm with the proper clothing upon his body. All his garments intended for laboring suits were so made as to open upon the back, and closed by buttoning, the same as a child's apron. He is truly a wonder. Being a man of fine conversational powers, an interview with him is especially agreeable, and he relates many pleasing anecdotes of himself with great relish.

Temptations of Police Officers.

From the Cleveland Leader.

The number of temptations which surround the officers of our police force is much greater than people generally believe, and the only matter of wonder is that so little corruption exists among the guardians of the public peace. Culprits under lock and key are always to give everything in their possession to gain their freedom, and the opportunities for obtaining emoluments are numerous. Perhaps no instance has ever occurred more dangerous to official honor than one which happened last night at one of our police stations, and which would probably have proved too much for the officer in charge had not the presence of several fellow officers restrained him.

A certain boozy fellow had been in durance vile for being drunk. He at first took the matter in a jovial way, and amused himself by singing comic and sentimental song. Finally, getting tired of this and thinking of the joys of freedom, he came to the closed door which led to the room where the sergeant and other officers were sitting, and delivered himself as follows:

Boozy Prisoner—"I say Cap'n, op'n er door fr me, will you?"

No answer.

P.—"I say, d'ye hear me? I wan' 'o com' out."

All silence.

P. (in a lower tone)—"Le'me out, Cap'n, 'n I'll sing yer a song."

Sergeant—"Can't do it."

P. (encouraged at the voice, and in a confidential tone)—"Come, Cap'n, le'me out; I got a box o' blackin' in m' pocket, 'n 'I y'll le'me out, *I'll gi' yer half!*"

An Ex-Millionaire Dies of Starvation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—General William Thompson, quartermaster for General Jackson, formerly a millionaire of New Orleans, died at the Bellevue Hospital yesterday, where he had been taken in a starving condition by the police.

From the Washington Chronicle, Feb. 2.

The above telegraphic news, which seems incredible, must excite a feeling of regret, added to utter amazement, among the many residents of Washington who remember General Thompson as a wonderful specimen of vigorous old age. His well-preserved energies of mind and body, and a certain venerable grandeur of physique which rendered him noticeable everywhere, and "the old man eloquent," are matters of history pertaining to our own country and Europe during the past sixty years. Not a trace of senility marred his memory or bedimmed the power of his firm black eyes. General Thompson was for many years an officer and quartermaster under President Jackson. A thoroughly patriotic man, and an unusually observant man, was General Thompson, "with a heart open as the day to melting charity." He witnessed the review of the troops of Spain by Napoleon I., and had seen the crowned heads and great Generals of each country of a past generation. General Thompson was regarded as wealthy, and his family, among whom were two famously beautiful daughters, received every luxury at his hands. Conjecture is defied by the sattement of his miserable death. That he may, in sudden decadence of mental or physical forces, have fallen into fatal sickness among strangers, or that he wandered in delirium upon the streets when unprovided with money and died of weakness are the two most probable surmises. How truly said the crazed Ophelia, "We know what we are, but we know not what we may be."

Fast Railroad Time.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Feb. 2.

The fastest time ever made on any Southern railroad was accomplished on the 31st ult. by the train of the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Road, which conveyed from this city to Mobile Mr. Thomas A. Scott, the "Railroad King," and his party.

Mr. W. J. Phelps, the assistant and acting General Superintendent of the road, placed a special train at the disposal of Mr. Scott and his travelling companions.

Mr. Phelps put the special train in charge of Mr. Jabe P. Colby, one of the oldest and most experienced conductors in the service of the company. The best engine, No. 12, was selected, and the best engineer, Mr. P. Quigley, was put on the "iron horse," with instructions to take the train through to Mobile with the greatest speed consistent with safety.

The travelling party compose the Executive Committee of "The Southern Railway Security Company," an association that has recently obtained, by purchase or lease, control of a number of Southern railroads—their latest arrangement of the kind being the lease of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

The special train started from New Orleans at 8 a. m. on the 31st ult. The cars moved at lightning speed, yet there was not a jolt or a jar; and the train dashed into Mobile ere the passengers were aware of their journey being so near its end.

The distance, 140 1-5 miles, was made in the (for a Southern train) unprecedented time of three hours and thirty-seven minutes, the fastest time being from Summit Station to Mobile. These twenty miles were run in twenty minutes.

—The ice is so thick in the river at Cleveland, and so many pumps are frozen up, that much of the milk sold in this city is of an extra gravity and free from petroleum flavor.

—The stone-cutters in the granite quarries at Westerly, R. I., who struck some time since because of the employment of apprentices, instead of lying idle for months, promptly formed a co-operative stone-cutting association, leased a quarry, and are now carrying on work with great success.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Forms and Features of Cows and Heifers, Indicating Good Dairy Qualifications—Milk Mirror.

Ringbone and Its Treatment.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MANHATTAN, Kan., Feb. 1.

FORMS AND FEATURES OF COWS AND HEIFERS, INDICATING GOOD DAIRY QUALIFICATIONS.

During the last five or ten years the demands for the products of the dairy have been constantly increasing; therefore, cattle with good dairy qualifications are appreciated at present far more than ever before; and the question is frequently asked, How, or by what signs or indications can we know, without a trial, whether a cow or heifer will make a good dairy animal, or will be a good milker? This question, it cannot be denied, is of considerable importance, and that the more as a practical test is connected, almost always, with much loss of time, and frequently also with disappointment and expenses. Therefore, I will try to describe briefly the forms and features which indicate good milking qualities. If I should have to express my opinion in as few words as possible, I would say that we may consider that cow or heifer best qualified for the dairy that exhibits in its external form the most thoroughly developed feminine features. We demand of a good dairy animal, not only that all those parts and organs which are directly or indirectly connected with the secretion of the milk are most perfectly developed and large, but also that all those parts and organs which have nothing to do with the secretion of the milk are small and fine, so as to need but little nutriment, in order that the forms may be able to appropriate the lion's share of the nutritious parts of the food that is consumed. Hence, the head should be small, tapering towards the mouth; and the neck, which may be rather long, should also be thin and tapering towards the head. The whole fore part of the body should be light; but the hind quarters should be large, long, and broad, and especially the mammary glands should be large and fully developed. The blood-vessels, especially those that lead to and come from those organs that are directly or indirectly connected with the secretion of the milk, should be wide and large, so that those organs may be supplied with a large quantity of blood. Among those blood-vessels the so-called "milk veins," just beneath the skin on the lower surface of the abdomen, extending from the bag to the lower surface of the thorax, are the most conspicuous. The skin in general, but especially that of the bag, should be very thin, fine, and delicate; and the bony frame of the animal, especially that of the fore part, should be light compared with the size of the animal; for a coarse, long creature never can, and never will, be a good milker.

As another indication of good or bad milking qualities may be considered the form and size of the so-called

MILK-MIRROR,

Brought into notice by Guenon. Between the thighs, backward of the bag, a larger or or smaller part of the skin is considerably finer, softer and more delicate than on other parts of the body, and on this part of the skin the hairs, which are also thinner and finer and rather sparse, form a vertex, and grow in an opposite direction; that is, are turned from inward outward. This fine skin is called the "Milk-Mirror." In good milkers, it is large, spreads to the posterior surface of the thighs, extends clear down to the posterior surface of the bag itself, and sometimes, even on the posterior part of the inner surface of the hind legs, almost down to the hock-joints, and commences upward near the root of the tail. Still, this Milk-Mirror is nothing but an indication of delicate tissue in general, and a thoroughly-developed feminine form of body, and always coincides with the latter; therefore, is, of itself alone, of no special importance, and has directly nothing to do with the secretion of the milk. It is found in male animals just as well as in cows and heifers, though, maybe, not so much developed. To discriminate eight classes of Milk-Mirrors, and to divide each class in eight orders again, as has been done by Guenon, and to calculate with mathematical certainty, by the Milk-Mirror alone, how many quarts, and pints, and half-pints of milk, a cow with a Milk-Mirror belonging to a certain class and a certain order will give, and how many pounds and ounces of butter and of cheese can be made of a certain quantity of the milk of that cow, as Mr. Guenon tried to do, is carrying the thing a great deal too far. It is true, however, that a fine, soft, and delicate condition of the skin, and of the hairs which constitute the so-called Milk-Mirror, are just as valuable as, and, perhaps, more valuable than, a large size. Still, this is easily explained, if we just keep in mind that it is the fine and delicate tissue, and the thoroughly-developed feminine form of body that indicate the good milking qualities. If the skin and hairs of the Milk-Mirror are thin, soft, and fine, then the skin and hairs of the whole body are proportionately just the same. An animal with a thick bull hide never will prove to be a good milker.

RINGBONE AND ITS TREATMENT.

BERLIN, Wis., Jan. 19.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: I read from time to time, with much profit, your articles in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE. I have been reading your article in THE TRIBUNE of the 17th inst., on "Spavin," &c., and I have thought your remedy for spavin (biniodide of mercury and hog's lard,) a good one for Ringbone, and, therefore, have commenced using it.

Will you please give me your opinion on the subject, through THE TRIBUNE?

I have a valuable young mare, only 4 years old, with a Ringbone commencing on her left forefoot, making its appearance on the sides, between the hoof and the joint. Will the remedy you prescribe for Spavin be of any use in the case of Ringbone? Yours, very respectfully,

W. A. BUGH.

Answer to W. A. Bugh.—The morbid process of Ringbone is analogous to that of Spavin. The only difference between those two diseases consists in their different seats, and in the anatomical differences in the construction of the coronet-joint (between the upper and lower pastern) and the lower joints of the back. While the former is made up only of two bones, each of the latter consists of six different bones, united by fibrous ligaments. Consequently, Ringbone generally is more serious than Spavin. The causes of these diseases, also, are essentially the same, modified only by the anatomical differences between the hock and coronet-joint. Therefore, as the coronet-joints, just the same as the lower joints of the hock, admit but little motion, and are destined principally to break the concussion, a treatment of Ringbone is, and must be, based upon the same principles as that of Spavin. Its object must be to effect a growing together of the diseased joint surfaces; that is, preventing the uniting of the upper and lower pastern-bone to one solid piece; consequently, the same means have to be employed to effect such a union, viz: Perfect rest must be given to the lame animal for at least two months, and a certain degree of inflammation produced in the diseased parts. Therefore, I would advise you to treat your Ringboned horse just in the same way as I recommended to treat one that has Spavin. The sharp ointment, however, should be applied only on the anterior and lateral surfaces of the coronet-joint (pastern)—never on the posterior surface, and never too near the coronet of the hoof, when skin and hoof join each other. VETERINARIAN.

Books Written in Prison.

The two most celebrated men who come into the list of writers of books in prison in the first half of the seventeenth century are Raleigh and Cervantes. The gallant Sir Walter, after serving when young as a gentleman volunteer went with Sir Humphrey Gilbert to America, returned and was knighted, raised a volunteer squadron against the Spanish Armada, and became a courtier. Something he did or said gave offence at Court, and he resided abroad for some years. When Elizabeth died and James I. succeeded to the throne, Raleigh returned to England; but he was arrested, and found guilty of treason by a packed jury. Twelve years of his life were passed continuously in prison; and here he wrote his "History of the World," a marvellous work to execute under such circumstances. In order really to begin at the beginning, he begins with the Creation, and gravely discusses the opinions expressed by the learned as to whether Paradise was as high up as the moon or only as high as midair, or under the equinoctial line. But still the "History of the World" is a noble fragment, which could only have been written by one who had read much, thought much, and travelled much. Hapless Raleigh! King James hated him with all the hatred which a narrow mind feels toward an intellectual superior, and sent him to the scaffold. The other great man whose name we have coupled with Raleigh was the Spanish novelist Cervantes, the author of the world-renowned "Don Quixote." He was first a student, then Chamberlain to a Cardinal, and then a soldier. He was thrice wounded at the battle of Lepanto, was taken prisoner by the corsairs, kept five years in captivity, and ransomed by his friends. Returning to Spain, he married, entered upon civil employments, traversed wide regions of his native country, and watched well the habits and peculiarities of his countrymen. Monetary embarrassments, rather than political or religious discord, threw him more than once into prison, but his imprisonment was a great thing for the world, since it was occupied by the planning and commencement of "Don Quixote."

Open the portals wide; let us admit the greatest prison-writer of the second half of the seventeenth century, John Bunyan, tinker, preacher, and author of a religious allegory which is said to have been translated into a greater number of languages than any other book in the world, with two exceptions, the Bible and the *Imitation of Christ*. He was thrown into Bedford Jail because he would not renounce dissent, and there he supported himself for twelve years by making tagged boot-laces. He wrote many controversial tracts, preached to his fellow-prisoners, and read to them the Bible and *Fox's Book of Martyrs*. It was a fine answer that he gave the clerk of the peace, who advised him to gain his liberation by recanting: "Sir, the law has provided two ways of obeying; the one, to do that which I in my conscience believe I am bound to do actively; and when I cannot by activity, and then I am willing to lie down, and suffer whatever they shall do unto me." And it showed a vein of humor in his character when he replied to a Quaker who had come to visit him, and who declared that the Lord had ordered him to search for Bunyan in half the prisons in England. "If the Lord had sent you, you need not have taken so much trouble to find me out; for the Lord knows that I have been a prisoner in Bedford jail for the last twelve years." He wrote the first part of *Pilgrim's Progress* while in prison, a fact that ought to endear his imprisonment to us.—*All the Year Round.*

Destruction of the Cadwalader Mansion, Near Trenton, N. J.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Cadwalader Mansion, belonging to General Thomas Cadwalader, near Trenton, was destroyed by fire last week. A reporter called upon General Cadwalader at his winter residence, on Walnut street, Saturday, and obtained the following incidents connected with the history of the mansion:

The estate was about a mile from Trenton, on the Delaware. It was purchased prior to the Revolutionary War by Colonel Cadwalader, of the Continental army. After the war his father occupied it for a considerable time, and both father and son died there. The children of the present owner, with one exception, were born there. It has been the home of General Cadwalader for seventy-six years, being used of late years by him as a summer residence, his winters being passed in Philadelphia.

There were a number of very ancient locust trees about the premises, which were planted by Colonel Cadwalader about 1776. On one occasion General Washington, when paying him a visit, remarked that locusts were not the best of shade trees, as great care would have to be exercised to keep the insects out of them. Due attention was paid to this subject, and the trees recovered from the bad character they had previously borne at the South. Some of them were old and so near the house that they took fire on the occasion of the recent conflagration, and one or two of them had to be cut down.

The place, during past years, has been visited by many distinguished persons, among them Generals Washington, Hamilton, Lee and General Moreau.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiarism.

The Plaint of the Pigeon.

Pigeon shooting being a favorite pastime of English sportsmen, a rhymester in *Temple Bar*, apparently moved by an impulse similar to that which inspired Mr. Bergh's attempt to prevent that sport in this country, utters a protest under the title of "A Pigeon at Hurlingham." After the prosaic letters on this subject, it is not unrefreshing to hear the jingle of the rhyme:

One says that killing pigeons is as good
As murdering barn-door pheasants in a wood;
Granted! But please to prove that shooting's pleasant
When looked at from the aspects of the pheasant!
They all insist that death attends the shot
(Some think, precedes a trifle, and some not);
And then they cry, in ecstasies of virtue—
"Poor things! we kill you, but we never hurt you!"
Who was it made the theory so astutely,
That pigeons cannot feel at all acutely?
Well! of a want of feeling, when he spoke, we
Might well return him a direct *tu quoque*:
"You blocks, you stones, you worse than senseless things!"
Was said of men's hard hearts, not Rocks with wings.
One comes to bet, and thinks the shooting rubbish;
Another shoots, but votes the betting snobbish.
This little episode a moral teaches—
Which of the two is right? I fancy each is!
If we are only slaughtered for the larder,
I wish they'd miss us clean, or hit us harder;
This amateur despatching ten times worse is
Even than the wicked poulterer's tender mercies;
And why should man be justified in maiming us,
Because he had the privilege of naming us?

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Beeves to-day, 106 cars at Communipaw, 89 One Hundredth street, and 29 Weehawken, or 3,600 head, making 6,500 for the week. This lighter run makes a stronger market, all selling at about ½c advance. There has been only one car Texas for the week, fairly good, from Missouri. Quality only fair to-day, with no extras; 13c was the top price, and scarcely any sold below 10c, mostly at 11@12½c, averaging close upon 11½c; 4 cars Kentucky cattle, 6½ cwt., 10½@12c; 7 cars fat 8 cwt., Illinois, 12@13c; 6 dars, 7½ cwt., 1,670 pounds per cwt; 9 cars Missouri, 6½ cwt, 10@11c; closed firm.

Sheep—Receipts 22,000 for week, and 7,000 to-day. Market strong at rather better figures, or 6¼@8c for most lots, prime reaching 8¼c, two cars choice 104 lb Ohio selling at 8½c; 2 cars 88 lbs, 8c; 4 cars thin Illinois, 83 lbs, 6½c; 2 cars 100 lbs, Kentucky, 8¼c; car thin 75 lbs Ohio, 7½c.

Hogs—receipts 26,800 for week, and 9,300 to-day. Weather warm and prices weaker, or 6½@7⅛c for dressed and 6½@6¾ for Western dressed; live are worth 5¼@5½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—BREADSTUFFS — Flour firm; superfine, $6.75; XX, $7.50; XXX, $8.00; choice, $9.00@10.00. Oats dull, 65c. Bran scarce at $1.75.

HAY—Advanced; prime, $31.00@32.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess offering at $15.50@15.75. Bacon firm; 7¾@9¾c, 10@10½c for new; sugar-cured hams, 12½@13c. Lard, tierce, 9¼@10c; keg, 10½@10¾c.

GROCERIES—Sugar, inferior, 6½@7½c; common, 7¾@8¼c; fair to fully fair, 8¼@9½c; prime to strictly prime, 9¾@10c. Molasses—Receipts light, and firmer; inferior, 30c; common, 35c; Centrifugal, 35@38c; fair, 45@48c; prime to strictly prime, 50@52c. Coffee firm at 20@21c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 11. Sight, ¼ discount. Gold, 111.

COTTON—Held higher; sales, 4,500 bales good ordinary, 21@21½c; low middlings, 21¾@22c; middlings, 22¼@22½c. Receipts, 14,623 bales. Exports—Liverpool, 5,848 bales; New York, 2,083 bales; stock, 275,918 bales.

WHISKEY—95c@1.00.

BORN.

OOSTERBEEK—Feb. 1, in this city, Mrs. Reinow de Vos, wife of J. M. Gerdes Oosterbeek, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

CHAPEL—BUCHANAN—In this city, on the 4th inst., by Rev. A. H. Stowell, D. D., Mr. George B. Chapel and Miss Lucy E. Buchanan, all of Chicago.

HAWKES—STORRETT—By Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, at the residence of the bride's father, David A. Storrett, Feb. 1, 1872, M. A. Hawkes, Esq., and Miss Lulu R. Storrett, all of Chicago. No cards.

DIED.

HARRIS—On the morning of the 5th inst., Mrs. Margaret Harris, aged 56 years.

Funeral from the residence of John Mattocks, 111 Michigan-av., on Wednesday morning at 12 o'clock.

DAGGITT—In Chicago, Sunday, Feb. 4, at the age of 31 years, 4 months and 14 days, Clara, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Daggitt, of Glencoe, Cook County, and second eldest daughter of Mr. W. H. Richardson, of this city.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO AND vicinity, from one to five years, in large and small sums (not less than $1,000), made by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

LOANS NEGOTIATED, MONEY INVESTED, real estate and commercial paper bought. D. J. LAKE, 24 South Clinton-st.

LOANS NEGOTIATED ON HOUSES AND other good securities. R. F. AIMES, 690 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE ARE PREPARED TO negotiate loans on first class real estate security, in sums of $10,000 and $15,000; can also make one loan of $1,700; five in hand; title must be perfect. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES pianos, and valuable personal property. No. 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2. TUNNICLIFF.

REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGE NOTES bought by C. W. PIERCE, 537 Wabash-av., Room 1.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED ILLINOIS farms or good city real estate at 10 per cent and all expenses. E. L. PEASE, 114 West Madison-st.

WE HAVE MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN IN sums of $2,000, $3,000, and $5,000 on first-class improved city property to parties who can furnish abstracts of title. Canal-st. busses and Clinton-st. cars pass within half a block. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 134 West Twelfth-st., between Clinton and Canal.

WANTED—TO BORROW $500 FOR SIX OR eight months. Will give as security second mortgage on property worth $4,500; first mortgage, $1,500, due in 3½ years. Address E 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000 TO $4,000 REPUBLIC INSURance scrip. State amount, lowest price, and address N 31, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

$5,000—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $2,000 and upwards on unincumbered city property. ALBERT D. WALKER, Land, Loan and Building Agency, 47 Central Union Block.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. LOUIS L. PALMER, Attorney at Law, 481 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

B. H. OHLIS, FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BUreau, 67 West Jackson-st., Chicago, Ill. Good situations for females always on hand; highest wages paid.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport, loan, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES — LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

FIRE—TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND property owners. Make your chimneys safe by using the Concrete Flue Lining, manufactured at the Hyde Park Cement Pipe Works, Hyde Park.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 262 Wabash-av.

WANTED — OLD BROKEN, ALSO GOOD watches, jewelry, old gold, silver, cast-off clothing, pistols, and all kinds of goods. Cash paid at BARTLETT'S, No. 24 North Canal-st., between Randolph and Lake.

WANTED—HOUSE-BUILDING, BY HEDDEN & Brown, Carpenters and Builders. Build on the shortest notice and lowest terms. 425 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A STOCK OF MERchandise in some flourishing village in the West, of a party who has established a prosperous trade. Have from $6,000 to $10,000 cash to invest. Address P B W, Sturgis, Michigan.

WANTED—TO BUY A SALOON LIQUOR LIcense. Inquire at Commercial Dining Rooms, 43 West Washington-st.

WANTED—BY JOHN B. PETTIBONE OLD paper, rags, and metals at 28 West Madison-st. Branch 181 East Twenty-second-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block, northwest corner Madison and Market-sts.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

The entire block bounded by Grove-st., Wentworth-av., ... and Sixteenth-sts. Has important railroad facilities and connections.

STATE-ST.—80 ft. front by 180 deep, south of Peck-court.

CLARK-ST.—Two lots south of Jackson, east front.

WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—Four 3-story and basement brick stores (Nos. 122 to 128); lot 80x100 feet to alley.

CANAL-ST.—75 feet front near Harrison (unimproved); 22x96, with improvements, store, dwelling, &c., northeast corner Canal and Liberty; also 120 (unimproved) southeast corner Irwin and Canal.

SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—Two 4-story brick buildings, near corner Madison; can be easily adapted to light business; will exchange one for desirable residence property.

ARCHER-AV.—100 feet near corner Stewart-av.

SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—Twenty-five lots fronting Halsted, Eighteenth, and Union-sts.

MARKET-ST.—Lot, southeast corner Quincy, 40x78; will lease for 5 or 10 years.

BLUE ISLAND-AV.—25 ft and store near Twelfth-st.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

MICHIGAN-AV.—75 ft, east front, south of Thirtieth-st. $150 per ft.

WABASH-AV.—400 ft. east front, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts., $50 per ft.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—75 ft fronting on Ellis Park, $125 per ft.

TAYLOR-ST.—No. 474, desirable cottage house, 12 rooms, gas, water, &c., $4,500. 25x100, northeast corner Lytle-st. (unimproved). Cottage house No. 117 Lytle-st., 6 rooms, good barn, etc., $3,500; easy terms.

VAN BUREN-ST.—2 lots west of Centre-av.

CENTRE-AV.—Commodious brick dwelling, good improvements, lot 27x125, $6,000, northwest corner Taylor and Centre-av. 125 ft. (unimproved) near Taylor. 100x125, southwest corner of Clayton-st., $100 per ft.

WASHINGTON-ST.—50x124, between Hoyne and Robey, $125.

ADAMS-ST.—50x125, northeast corner Rockwell. 48x 124, near Ashland-av., $175.

PEORIA-ST.—25x125 ft north of Van Buren-st., $175.

WASHINGTON-AV.—48x123 ft, southeast corner of Robey-st., $60 per foot.

SUPERIOR-ST.—50x100 ft. southeast corner Cass-st. $175 per foot. 24x100 ft southeast corner Kingsbury-st. $100 per foot.

SECOND-ST.—3 lots, 25x131 ft, between Wood and Paulina-sts. $50 per foot.

EWING-ST.—Buildings and improvements, 129 and 131 Ewing-st., lot 50x100, $4,500.

PARK-AV.—The elegant house, with fine improvements, 70 Park-av, 20 rooms, everything complete; lot 84x131 ft. Price, $25,000. Two-story frame house, brick basement, 39 Park-av. Lot 50x131 ft, 14 rooms, $12,000.

HYDE PARK—50 lots for sale in Section 35. Also, lots in the South Shore Subdivision and at "Irving Park."

FARM PROPERTY in this State and in Kansas for sale.

COTTAGE HOUSES and cheap lots in various parts of the city.

W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block, northwest corner Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE — RESIDENCES — PRAIRIE-AV., near Thirty-second-st.—East front, 2-story house, and lot, $6,000.

Prairie-av., near Eighteenth-st.—Elegant residence, with all modern appointments, east front, barn, lot 25x173.

Wabash-av., north of Thirty-second-st.—3 frame houses, two-story, stable in rear, lots 25x190 each; price, $6,000.

Hyde Park—Fine residence and large lot, all conveniences, furnished, cheap, near depot, terms easy.

Cottage Grove-av.—House, and lot 30x130, north of Egan-av., west front; 2-story frame house, cellar, cheap.

Good cottages on monthly payments; $30 per month; bargains; also, fine list of residences on West Side, and at Oakland and Hyde Park. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE PROPERTY—RESIdence property on West Washington-st. for $24,500; rented before the fire for $2,700.

Brick business block on Canal-st. for $130,000; rents for $23,000.

Business and residence property on Lake-st., between Lincoln and Robey.

7 lots just outside fire-limits, between Kinzie and Hubbard, for manufacturing purposes, 24x120 each; $4,200.

PARK PROPERTY.

100 feet on Central Park, $4,000.
277 feet on Humboldt Park, $25 per foot.
100 feet on Palmer-place, $20 per foot.
100 feet on Humboldt-boulevard, $20 per foot.
100 feet on Humboldt, with house, $30 per foot.
150 feet on Milwaukee-av. and boulevard, $20 per foot. Apply to ISAAC R. HITT, 230 West Randolph-st., or WILLIS M. HITT, 468 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY IN HYDE Park.

Fine lot near Ellis Park.
Lots on Adams-st. and Fifth-av.
Lots in Hyde Park.
20 lots on Wallace and Dashiel-sts., near Wahpansehah-av.
House and lot on Prairie-av.
Brick house in Cottage Grove.
Houses in Hyde Park.
Marble front on West Washington-st.
Houses on Warren-av.
Houses on West Monroe-st.

We have several inquiries for improved property ranging in value from $5,000 to $10,000; also for a marble front on the South Side, worth from $15,000 to $18,000. CHACE & ABELL, 328 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40 FT. ON CANAL-ST., SOUTH OF Polk.

152 ft. on Canal-st., south of Randolph.
44 ft. on Canal-st., south of Monroe.
20 ft. on Washington-st., near LaSalle.
50 ft. on Washington-st., near Franklin.
20 ft. on State-st., near Twenty-fifth.
23 ft. on State-st., near Fourteenth.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ONLY $400 EACH—ON SIXteenth-st. cor. Western-av., outside the new fire limits. This is a rare opportunity for men with small means to secure a home in a convenient locality, as they are near the crossing of C. B. & Q. & C. & I. C. R. R., where all trains stop, and only 2 miles from the Court House; special terms to parties who will build. These are the cheapest lots now offered in the market and are a good investment. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ONLY $550—ON LINCOLN and Dudley-sts, and but one block south of Division; secure one before the price is advanced. Terms easy. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block. West Jackson-st., southwest cor. Mansfield-av., fine dwelling house, 18 rooms; lot 43x 180; grounds nicely improved; house in fine order. Price $11,000; terms easy.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block. West Indiana-st. new 2-story frame house, containing 11 rooms; very deep lot. No. 665 West Indiana-st. Price $4,000.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT ON STATE-ST., BEtween Lake and Randolph sts. Also a large corner lot on Lake-st. Very easy terms, at a low rate of interest, for either. GEDDES & REID, 97 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—$6,800—WE WILL SELL 30x120 FEET, with 2 story residence, 10 rooms, on Green-st., between Madison and Washington; will make an elegant boarding house or residence; will rent for $75; $1,000 cash, balance on good terms. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block, 200 feet front on Sherman-st., between VanBuren and Polk-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—80 FEET, WITH NICE cottage, corner South Park-av. and Thirtieth-st. BOGUE & NOBLESKI, 138 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY, 100x135 feet, northwest corner Rush and Superior-sts. Easy terms. BOZET & ELLIS, 279 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BUILDING LOT, 50x 125 feet, fronting south on Superior-st., between Cass and Rush; also, will be exchanged for other property. BOZET & ELLIS, 279 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS, EACH OF 25 FEET front, on LaSalle-st., between Monroe and Adams. BOZET & ELLIS, 279 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—WILL SELL A BEAUtiful marble house on Michigan-av. cheap; also house on Wabash-av. SIMEON MEARS, 500 Wabash.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE, WITH ALL MODern improvements, for $17,000; house cost $14,000; lot worth $6,000. J. C. McCORD & CO., 497 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE, RUNNING four years from May next, of lot 23x181 feet on Madison-st., near Wells, with frame building now on it. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 65 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—LOTS ON BURling, Orchard, and Halsted-sts., west of Lincoln Park, at $500 and $800 each—¼ cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, at 8 per cent.

Lots on Archer-av., near Reuben-st., at $700 and $800 each, on long time.

Lots on Arnold-st., near Thirty-first, cheap, and on time. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV.—50 OR 100 FT. FRONT, full depth, on Lake-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., Douglas-place. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—50 OR 100 FEET front on Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOTS—48x180 FEET, N. E. corner Jackson and Paulina-sts.; 83x125 feet n. e. corner of Jackson and Lincoln-sts.; also 72x125 feet n. e. corner of Tyler and Robey-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME AND BRICK basement house, 11 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, water closet, and lot 35x125 feet, No. 514 Jackson-st., near Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE — TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house of 10 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot 22x173, east front, on Michigan-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING OR BREWERY property, 300 feet, fronting on Illinois Central Railroad track and Twenty-seventh-st., near Seipp & Lehman and Union Brewing Co.; dwelling house taken in part payment. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH WATER-ST. 27 FEET front, full depth, South Water-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—100X100 FEET, north corner of St. Clair and Illinois sts. 100x100 feet, southeast corner of North Dearborn and Superior-sts.

160 or 200 feet front on Superior-st., near St Clair. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV. 50, 100, OR 200 FEET front by 180 deep on Lake-av. near Thirty-fifth-st., Douglas-place. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MARKET-ST.—50 FEET FRONT ON Market-st., near Van Buren. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE NO. 786 WABASH-AV. Good location for business; on leased ground for four years from May 1, 1872. Price, $5,000. Inquire at Room 1, 510 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—KINZIE-ST.—10 LOTS ON OGDEN and Kenzie-st., near Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, north east corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV.—10 LOTS ON Western-av., near Kinzie-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON South side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first-sts. and on Shurtleff and Wentworth-avs. Five years, 6 per cent. No advance in price, though cash lots must soon double in value. The increased demand for building lots near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN LOTS on the new boulevard, Fullerton and Kimball-avs. Lots selling rapidly. The best bargains offered that can be found in the city. Terms very easy. Prices only $300. G. B. GRIFFIN, 230 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS AT A BARGAIN, IF taken immediately, southwest corner of Lincoln and Adams-sts. Apply at 668 and 682 Wabash-av. S. H. THOMSON.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST., THE northeast corner of Van Buren and Wood-sts., 125 feet, south front, on Van Buren-st., at intersection of Wood and Southwestern plank-road, and at the terminus of the street railroad; a valuable and rapidly improving piece of property. Apply to H. C. MOREY, southwest corner Madison and Desplaines-sts.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FEET ON CLARK-ST., near Van Buren, west front, at $600 per foot. For sale by JACOB WEIL, 446 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—$8,000, $2,000 CASH—NEW 2-STORY and brick basement residence on Fulton-st., lot 25 x128, with good barn; this property is cheap. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS FOR cash, or would exchange a portion for interest in some paying business. Address A, Room No. 4, 59 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT PARK SIDE ON LONG time. Inducements to parties making improvements. CHACE & ABELL.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS—AT ONLY $200; 20 minutes' walk from centre of business, fare 7c, perfect title, and abstract furnished with each lot; easy terms, at the rate of $2 a week. Go with me free to see these lots. A. G. STOREY, 44 Green-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN Dallas County, Iowa, of 160 acres, all under cultivation; good house of 5 rooms, with cellar; also barn, granary, sheds, good well of water; also two springs, good orchard of bearing apple trees, and other small fruit; will sell 80 acres. Address J. H. D., Waukee, Dallas County, Iowa, Post Office Box 55.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PAYING fruit farms in Michigan, 1 mile from Muskegon; sells $3,000 worth of strawberries alone; have two farms and can't attend both. Address F. FARMING, Muskegon, Mich.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A BARGAIN, A large three-story and basement stone building, suitable for heavy manufacturing, with foundry adjoining, in Dixon, Ill. Apply to J. C. AYRES, Dixon, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON THIRD OR Fourth-av., between Polk and Twelfth-st. Will pay all cash. GEORGE & HILL, 230 State-st.

WANTED — TWO HOUSES, SINGLE OR double, to move; on West Side, or on South Side, vicinity of State and Twelfth-sts. to Thirtieth. R. L. PEASE, 114 West Madison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION THIS MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK, 40 head of horses of all grades, 3 heavy teams, 1 express and grocery wagon, 1 spring truck, 4 lumber wagons, 2 open buggies, 1 three-seated sleigh. Bring on your stock if you want it sold. W. A. RUSSELL & CO., 267 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—WE ARE NOW SELLING FINE carriages at less than the manufacturer's prices to make room for a large stock of work now ready to ship from the company's factory. 325 and 327 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—SOME NICE LIGHT EXPRESS wagons for city use; weigh 400 pounds; price $200, and no less. 325 and 327 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE NOW SOME OF THE 3-4 and 7-8 Pennoyer wagons, of our own make, the finest ever introduced in this market. 325 and 327 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—20 HORSES AND 20 MULES, JUST from the country, at WALKER'S Stable, northwest corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-third-st.

FOR SALE—SLEIGHS—10 DOUBLE AND SINgle cutters at less than cost to close them out, at 105 South Clinton-st.

JUST RECEIVED—AT PATRICK'S AVENUE Stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av., two car loads of heavy draught horses, averaging 1,240 to 1,500 pounds each.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.—I WILL SELL THE BALance of my finished sleighs for cash, at cost. Will trade a very fine, light, plush-trimmed Portland, double or single sleigh, for a shifting top or open buggy. A few carriages and one express, with top, left, at HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st.

WANTED—STAGE HORSES AT P. O. & E. CO.'S Stable. Cheap horses and second hand harness for sale. Corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, AT the Academy of Music or on Randolph-st. cars, a gold wire and coral breast-pin. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 568 Fulton-st., or at the Tribune office.

LOST—OR STOLEN—DEC 2, 1871, A BOY, JOHN FOOTS, of No. 12 Dussold-st., 4 years old, having a scar near the right eye. Information concerning him will be gratefully received by his grieved mother.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, FUR MUFFLER. THE finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to WILTS' Trunk Store, 383 Wabash-av.

STRAYED—OUR CREAM OR DUN HORSE, about 8 years old, white spot in forehead, one or both hind feet white; foil and crippled his rider Saturday morning, and strayed toward western limits of the city, up Lake-st. Whoever picked him up will be suitably rewarded by returning him to G. B. STACY & SON, 765 Fulton, or 843 State-st.

STOLEN—$5 REWARD—FROM 482 WEST JACKson-st., one black leather valise containing a lot of sample shoes. Return to 294 Michigan-av. No questions asked.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM the premises of William Dooley, 173 Sangamon-st., on the night of Jan. 22, a large, red, springing cow, large, with brass tips on horns; in extra condition.

$50 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF goods, shawl, velvet, gloves, etc. Deliver at 1146 State-st., or 1226 Wabash-av., get your money, and no questions asked.

$50 REWARD—ANY ONE WHO RETURNS the books of the undersigned company, which were stolen out of their safe between the 3d and 5th of this month, shall receive the above reward without any questions asked. NORTH BRANCH LUMBER CO., 40 Front-st., near North Halsted-st. bridge.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR "PATENT COMbination Views" of Chicago, for the Stereoscope. Each view shows the original building on one side, and the ruins of the same on the other. Sells the world over. Having a rapid sale. Just the thing for canvassers of the "Fire Books." Forty views of the burnt district now ready—more to be added. Two dozen of the finest buildings put up in neat boxes, making a dozen views, retailing at $6 per dozen. Sample set and circular, post-paid. Liberal discount to dealers and agents. Send for sample. Published only by us. LOVEJOY & FOSTER, 309 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR HISTORY OF THE Great Fires in Chicago and the West and World, by Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, D. D., of Chicago. The only complete history of these great events. Contains near 700 pages, 75 illustrations, all on tinted paper. Price, $2.50. Outfit free. Part of proceeds devoted to the sufferers. The most rapid selling book in America. Abridged edition, English and German, $1. Address GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE BOOK, MAP, AND PICTURE HOUSE, Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $50 A WEEK EASILY made on $2 to $10 capital with our two fast selling articles. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—LOCAL, IN ALL TOWNS of 5,000 inhabitants, to sell the trade and consumers, tea, ground coffee, good confectionery crackers, etc. Large commission allowed. Call or address, for further information, W. H. HOSKINS, 274 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill. All daily Western papers copy 6 times, send bills to above.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS EMPIRE SEWing machine, not 4 months in use; will be sold cheap for cash. Address J M C, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF C. E. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 187 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payments if desired.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—A 30-FOOT lot on Wabpanseh-av., near South Park-av., for exchange for a house and lot on the West Side. Lot above mentioned to be used as first payment. H. H. SHUFELDT & CO., 184 Fulton-st.

TO EXCHANGE—COTTAGE AND BARNS; paid up lease in 1875; take piano, or horses, or buggies as first payment, balance monthly. 116 Blue Island-av.

TO EXCHANGE—LOT ON TWENTY-EIGHTH-st., and two acres at Washington Heights, for lots on North Side. Will arrange difference. 116 Blue Island-av.

TO EXCHANGE—$7,000 WORTH OF NICE LOTS at Maplewood to exchange for good farm in Michigan. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

WILL TRADE GOOD HOUSE AND 36 FEET at 88 Davis-st., and 100 feet at Hyde Park, Fifty-seventh and Adams-sts., for good property on Park-av. or Washington-st. Apply by mail. M. HALL, 605 Washington-av.

WILL EXCHANGE 100 FT. AT HYDE PARK, close to boulevard and South Park, for stock of goods. Apply by mail. M. HALL, 305 Washington-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED—CAPITALISTS POSsessing from $20,000 to $100,000, and desirous of investing it in a first-class business where the profits will be guaranteed from 50 to 100 per cent per annum, are requested to address X 28, Tribune office, for the next five days. Parties need not address from curiosity, nor unless first-class references are given, as no notice will be taken of such communications.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN IN New York wishes to make an arrangement with some party here already established in a general merchandise, hardware, or commission business; can invest $15,000. Address X 99, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MANUFACTURING business or partnership; capital, $1,000 to $2,000; or will buy out a store, cheap. Apply by mail. M. HALL, 305 Washington-av.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE A FIRST-class hotel; must have $4,000 or $5,000; none but those meaning business need apply. Address M 12, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE HEIRS OF ANEKE JANS will learn something to their interest by calling immediately on J. A. STEWART, 1221 Wabash-av., or G. A. BRADY, 206 West Madison-st., cor. Green, (over drug store.)

PERSONAL—IF SHELDON GRAVES, FORMER proprietor of Lake House, will call on or send address to C. D. PAUL, attorney, 201 West Madison-st., he will hear of something to his advantage.

PERSONAL—LOST AND MISSING—JOHN Burg, 13 years of age, who was a newsboy on the streets during last summer, is inquired after by his mother, ANGELA BURG, of Garden Prairie, Ill.

PERSONAL—COME BACK, WILL, AND ALL will be right. Light of eyes. M. H. F.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ADJUSTED CLAIMS IN THE FOLlowing Insurance Companies:
Germania, Chicago, $2,000.
Republic, Chicago, $2,500.
Lamar, Chicago, $2,000.
Fireman's, Chicago, $2,000.
Lumberman's, Chicago, $600.
Mutual Security, Chicago, $2,000.
Garden City, Chicago, $1,000.
Home, Chicago, $1,000.
Hibernia, Cleveland, $2,000.
Fulton, New York, $2,000.
Apply at 841 State-st., PRUSSING'S VINEGAR WORKS.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICKS FOR SALE—2,000,000 OF BRICKS, INcluding a quantity of superior front bricks, at St. Catharines, on the Welland Canal, Ont. Address D. W. CORBIN, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 300,000 OLD BRICK. Inquire, from 9 to 11 a. m., on Wabash-av., 100 feet south of Madison-st.

10,000 BRICK FOR SALE. INQUIRE AT 159 Blue Island-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MES DEMOISELLES CHARBONNIERS' French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nissen-Allemand, of Paris, 33 East Thirty-fifth-st., New York City. French classes for ladies three times a week.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A PLEYEL PIANO, COST $650, will sell for half price. Apply at 63 Archer-av. up-stairs.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BOYS, SMART, CLEAN, AND ACtive, to introduce a new article. Good wages can be earned, without chance of loss. 10 cents capital. Apply daily from 9 to 12 at 367 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN LOOKING for light and profitable employment to call at Room 6, 123 West Madison-st. Extra inducements offered.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN TO TAKE charge of a horse and dray. Apply at 239 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY AS PORTER. Apply after 10 a. m. at the Madison House, 124 and 126 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO COLORED BOYS BETWEEN 16 and 18 years old, at the Tonsorial Palace, 133 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN FOR NIGHT watchman; must bring best of references. Apply to B. S. DOWNER, care of Hale & Bro., 12 to 16 North Canal-st., between 11 and 3 to-day, Tuesday.

WANTED—HEAD WAITER. APPLY AT ST. Caroline's Court Hotel.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to examine our new $1.50 agricultural implement; 1,000 easily sold in each county; $500 clear in 60 days. KIMBALL & CO., 165 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A GOOD TRAVELLING MAN, WHO has had experience "on the road," and can give good city references. Address H 23, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSman. Apply at Sherman House, at 10 o'clock this day. E. MYERS, Architect.

WANTED — A COLLECTOR. NONE BUT those having first-class references, and well acquainted in the city need apply. H. McKENTY, 154 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN WITH $1 CAPital, to sell an article for 50c, costing 2c. Samples, 25c. Sure fortune. RAY & CO., 230 West Randolph.

WANTED—A BOY 12 TO 14 YEARS OLD. Apply at the ANDERSON Sash Balance Co., 263 Wabash-av., Room 4.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—BILL CLERK, WHO MUST BE A good penman and quick at figures. Address in applicant's hand-writing, THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 94 West Randolph-st. No personal application will be received.

Trades.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BREAD AND cake baker, to take charge of a small shop in Madison, Wis. Address Box 1722, Madison, Wis.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS watch-maker, German, Norwegian or Swede. A. EVENSON, 75 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER. APPLY AT 585 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CABINET-MAKERS. SWAN, CLARK & PLATT, 24 South Canal-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO PRINTERS—A YOUNG MAN accustomed to setting type. Apply this morning to DUNLOP, WILLIAMSON & CO., 43 and 45 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. Address Y 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PATTERN-MAKER AT 118 AND 120 South Clinton-st.; only first-class need apply. DUBRUL BROS.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER. PREFER one that can converse in German and English. Address WM. FOLKE, Lemont, Ill.

WANTED—COMPETENT MAN FOR GALVANized iron cornice works. Address R 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMmer; steady employment and good wages will be given. Address R. J. REESE & SON, Laporte, Ind.

WANTED—A GOOD BELL-HANGER, AT 95 East Harrison-st.

Coachmen.

WANTED — A COACHMAN, WHO UNDERstands taking care of horses, and who is a good driver; one who understands A. L. Winn & Co.'s steam heating apparatus preferred. Address, giving name and references, H. G. FREEMAN, No. 6 East Washington-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LADY CLERK IN A YANKEE notion store at 772 Milwaukee-av.; one that has had experience.

Domestics.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, TO TAKE care of a baby. Apply to-day at 1482 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron, in a small family. Inquire at 46 South May-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in a small private family at 17 Bishop-court.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL, ABOUT 15 YEARS old, at 93 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, AMERICAN, or Scandinavian girl, for general housework, at 308 Thirty-third-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL. CALL immediately at 491 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work at 1561 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT 1282 INDIANA-AV., AN EXPErienced, willing Scandinavian or German girl, to do general housework; $4 per week will be paid to one worth it. References required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family of three. Inquire at 871 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; no Irish. Apply at 1052 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 232 Thirtieth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO DO KITCHEN work, at 72 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEgian girl; must be a good cook; washer, and ironer, in a small family; wages, $3.50 per week. Call immediately, at 1221 Prairie-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD NURSE girl, 14 or 15 years of age; must come well recommended. Inquire of JAS. PARKER, 359 Warren-av., corner Oakley-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. APPLY at the Madison House, 124 and 126 West Madison.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE COOKING, washing, and ironing; good wages paid. Inquire at 45 West Adams-st., corner Jefferson.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG SECOND GIRL; good place. Apply immediately, at 105 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD PANTRY GIRL. APply at Eagle Hotel.

Seamstresses.

WANTED — GOOD OPERATIVES, WITH Wheeler & Wilson machines, to work in shop on shirts and shirt fronts, at 133 West Madison-st., in basement. SHERMAN & CO.

WANTED—SHIRT-MAKERS, WITH WHEELer & Wilson's sewing machine. If you have no machine, the agents will sell you one on such favorable terms that you will scarcely miss the money it costs you. Our factory is new, and is the largest and pleasantest in the city. WILSON BROS., 63 and 65 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN THE CITY of Rockford, Ill., for sale on liberal terms. The best location in the city; new and beautiful store, at reasonable rent; a large trade. For particulars address GEORGE M. SMITH, Rockford, Ill.

A CHANCE TO MAKE ABOUT $15,000 IN 12 months; business light, easy, and well established, no loans required. 562 South State-av.

A NEW STORE FOR SALE—TWO STORIES, with stock of hardware, in a thriving town (county seat) on the line of the Dakota Southern Railroad. Enquire of Messrs. HIBBARD & SPENCER.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND PAYING COAL business for sale in one of the best locations in the city, cheap for cash. Everything in running order. Address N 98, Tribune office.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE FOR SALE—A dry goods and clothing business, well established; lease of store; centrally located, in the thriving city of Elgin, Ill. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Drawer 38, Elgin, Ill.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—ILL HEALTH FORCES me to sell my store in St. Paul, which is doing a good paying cash business, and one that can be successfully carried on by a person of fair business ability, even if not previously acquainted with it. Complete stock on hand, nice, $2,500 down, the rest in notes, on which sufficient time will be given to allow the profits of the store to meet them. Address J. M. BERRY, Post Office Box 783, St. Paul, Minn.

FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKING BUSINESS, good will and fixtures for sale. Going to Europe, the reason for selling. Address A C, Box 25, Hyde Park.

LEASE OF A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE FOR sale, 268 West Lake-st., together with the furniture. Has now 75 boarders. Call soon.

LEASE AND CIGAR STORE FOR SALE, BEST location on Milwaukee-av., and rent only $35. Address V 94, Tribune office.

PANORAMA OF JAPAN AND CHINA, WHICH for good reasons I will sell or exchange. There is money in it. Principals address B. WARREN, Varna, Marshal County, Ill.

SAW MILL, &C., FOR SALE CHEAP—VALUAble property—New saw mill, with latest improved machinery, with capacity of sawing 50 M feet each in eleven hours; three-story stone flouring mill, capacity of 200 bbls per day, and is first-class in all respects. Also, a large, well-built distillery, with all the appurtenances thereto. The saw mill furnishes fuel for the flouring mill and distillery, making a saving of about $30 per day in fuel. This property is located at Lyons, Iowa. Mississippi River on one side of it and Northwestern on the other. For further particulars inquire of STEARNS, CLARK & CO., Erie, Pa., or COTTEN & CROSS, Lyons, Iowa.

SALOON FOR SALE VERY CHEAP, OPPOSITE the meat market. Reason for selling, leaving the city. 185 West Randolph-st.

TO MERCHANT-TAILORS—FOR SALE—LOW for cash, lease of store, with fixtures, and gents' stock of furnishing; everything new and nice; low rent and splendid location; must be sold. SELDON FISH, 45 Hubbard-court.

THE GARDNER PIONEER DRY GOODS AND grocery store, building in Minooka, Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, is now for rent. Location good. Reference: R. Hanna, Esq., of the firm of Cory, Barrett and Hanna, 155 Michigan-av., or Harris, Pope & Co., Room 13, new Board of Trade, Chicago. Application to owner, GEO. COMERFORD, Minooka, Ill.

$1,250 WILL PURCHASE A SAMPLE room doing a first class business; rent free for 5 years. E. KELLOGG, 141 West Washington-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board, where there are no other boarders. Widow lady preferred, on South Side. S. B. CLAFLIN, care Carrier No. 24.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE, OR rooms, in which a family of three could live; would accept a small place, if comfortable; South side preferred. Address Z Y X, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN OLD BUILDING in manufacturing district, with two lots. E. GIBBS, 365 Washington-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE ON West Side, east of Ashland-av., by gentleman and wife. Address 547 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED room for gentleman and lady in a pleasant location. Address, stating terms. N 32, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT — TWO LOFTS IN A brick building, for light manufacturing business, to be located on South Side, north of Harrison-st. Address, stating terms and location, 29 Sixteenth-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS AT A reasonable rate, 22x70, corner LaSalle-st. and Couch-place, adjoining Hartford Ins. Co.'s new building. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO LEASE—LOTS ON BUTTERFIELD AND Arnold-sts. and Wentworth-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., for a term of years at a low rent. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BUY GRAIN AND produce on salary at some station on C. B. & Q., C. & N. W., or I. C. R. R.; 12 years experience; can take charge of warehouse, keep books, and carry on entire business, or would travel for commission house. A 1 references. Address PRODUCE, Lock Box 294, Davenport, Iowa.

SITUATION WANTED—PETER LEONARD IS ready to contract on reasonable terms for the removal of debris from late fire, excavating, &c. Address PETER LEONARD, 175 North Paulina-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILors. Wanted, by the advertiser, aged 28, a situation as trimmer, packer or porter; not afraid of work. Address T. SHENTON, 158 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE MAN OF sober habits, to take care of horses; understands his business. Address P 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN THAT HAS been engaged for the past 7 years in the lime and cement trade in this city, either as agent for foreign lime or to work on a salary for parties in this city. Address F 42, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper with a reliable house. Address P. O. Box 94.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; fair penman and have been working in an insurance office about one year. Reference furnished if required. Address L 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN willing to work and competent as bookkeeper or assistant in city or out. Good city references furnished. Address R 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER in a store; understands bookkeeping, and is not afraid of work. Apply to A. LOW, 158 West Adams.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—CUSTOM WORK FOR pants-making. Please call at the shop, 41 Illinois-st., corner of Market, North Side, in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS stair builder; can be seen at No. 8 Arundle-place, Aberdeen-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS foreman as cutter. Address J M C, branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has had two years' experience with Adams and Hoe presses, where he can finish learning the trade of pressman. Address F J Q, 722 Third-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTAble girls in a private family; one as cook, the other to do second work. Apply at 366 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO sewing and take care of children in a private family, or to do second work. Call for 4 days at 18 North Paulina-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY as assistant in a family for sewing or general light work. Address MISS C, 369 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY to do second work or plain sewing; best references given. Address T 48, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS FROM THE 1st of May, 2 good brick stores in the best location for business on W. Madison-st., if not in Chicago; these stores can be made into one without expense; rent put undoubted responsible parties need apply; price, $2,500, each store. Address, for one week, O 53, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW STORE, 753 MADIson-st., suitable for dry goods, boots and shoes, or other merchandise. Rent only $45 per month. Apply to S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 213 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS, 28 and 230 South Water-st., head of market. Also offices above. Inquire on premises. H. C. WHEELER.

TO RENT—IN PRINCETON, ILL., TWO FIREproof store-rooms, 22x90, suitable for any kind of mercantile business, with an established trade. Possession given March 1, 1872. For terms, call on or address C. A. STONER, Princeton, Ill., P. O. Box 96.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS FOR STORAGE OR MANufacturing, about 90 feet square, first floor. Call at CHICAGO VISE & TOOL CO., 149 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE NEW STORE, 219 WEST Randolph-st. Also a suite of rooms up stairs, with ble mantel, gas and water. Apply at first house south of Madison-st. on Wood.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, THREE offices on first floor (north light), suitable for a doctor or artist. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 98 West Madison-st., Thompson's Block.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—LARGE DWELLING HOUSE AND barn on good business corner on Halsted-st.; rent $200 per month; can be used for banking, wholesale, or retail business. JAS. T. YOUNG, 25 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR sale. Apply at 850 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR FAMilies or single gentlemen, at 871 Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in the new brick block 187 Twenty-first-st., between State and Burnside-sts.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND BED ROOM on first floor; would make a splendid office to. 371 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—SUITES AND SINGLE ROOMS, with fire and gas, for ladies or gentlemen. Apply at 182 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—70 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in the new brick block at Twenty-first-st., between State and Burnside-sts.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS on the second and third floors of the marble front building 10 Eldridge-court to a family wishing to keep house. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, 10 Eldridge-court.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

28 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT parlor; also furnished front room on third floor, with board.

186 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FRONT PARlor, with board, for gentleman.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMOdate persons wanting board with a front suite of rooms, nicely furnished, and first-class board, private family; terms reasonable.

636 WEST MADISON-ST.—A PLEASANT front chamber and bed-room attached, with board for two, in a private family.

642 WEST MADISON-ST.—ROOMS AND board for a few gentlemen. Terms moderate.

661 WEST MONROE-ST.—A NICE FRONT room with alcove, hot and cold water, gas, etc., suitable for gent and wife, or two gentlemen, with board, at moderate price. Reference required.

1052 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO LARGE FRONT rooms, with first-class board, in private family. House with bath-room, &c. Also good barn.

1053 WABASH-AV.—ONE SUITE FRONT rooms and one other large room, to rent, with board.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st. Transient, $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITH a plain American family, where there are no other boarders, on South Side. Address 513 Wabash-av.

BOARD—BY FROM ONE TO FIVE PERSONS, in the vicinity of the Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., and rooms. Address W & G S M Co. 578 Wabash-av.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH A single room, heat and gas; a social home is desired; references first-class. H D B, 135 LaSalle-st.

BOARD—WITH PLEASANT ROOM, FIRE AND gas, for gentleman and wife, with dinner at half past 6. Address, stating terms, &c., JAS. MORGAN, 252 Lumber-st.

BOARD—WITH COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room for one gentleman; West Side preferred, and not further west than Washington Park. Address E, 34 Canal-st., Room 14.

BOARD—I WISH TO ENGAGE BOARD FOR gentleman, wife and child, to take possession about the 1st of March; vicinity of Union Park preferred; references exchanged. Address Q 18, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE LADY IN A PRIVATE family where there are no other boarders. Don't want style, but a pleasant home. Address D 79, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR A gentleman, wife, and child 2 years old; good neighborhood required. Address, with full particulars, terms, &c., F. W., 33 and 35 West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Forsman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Evarts' shingle machines and saws. 36 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

B. T. BABBITT'S MACHINERY, ENGINES and boilers, fire pumps, steam and power pumps. Engines and pumps can be seen in operation at the show rooms. J. O. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 46 South Canal-st.

BUCKEYE ENGINES AND BOILERS, PORTable and stationary, vertical and horizontal, from 1 to 125-horse power. Armstrong's heater, lime catcher. All styles and sizes of pumps, iron cloth, belting, and mill machinery. W. FERGUSSON, 56 South Canal-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 28 AND 30 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE 4, 5, 6 AND 10-HORSE power portable steam engines; one 6x12 stationary. J. P. MARSH, 15 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES, 1 10X24, 1 14X24, 1 12x24, a large number smaller sized stationary engines; also, portables, and boilers of all kinds and sizes. W. McGREGOR, 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 3 FLOURING MACHINES at 256 West Twenty-second-st.

PICKS, SLEDGES, CROWBARS, MASONS', blacksmiths' and railroad tools, anvils, bellows, forges, heavy hardware, machinery, engines, etc., for sale by CHICAGO VISE & TOOL CO., 149 Fulton-st.

STEAM ENGINES FROM 4 TO 14-INCH BORE on hand, ready for delivery. Boilers, with all fixtures, at short notice and low prices. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—LATHE 40-IN. bed, 18-in swing, with chuck, $700. Planer, 10-ft bed, planes 24 by 2 ft, with chuck, $650. Upright boiler 36 inch, in good order, $350. At CHICAGO VISE & TOOL CO., 149 Fulton-st.

TO BRICK-MAKERS AND CAPITALISTS—Parties about to engage in the manufacture of dry or pressed brick, owe it as a duty to themselves to examine the working model of the "Hover Machine." This machine makes 25,000 pressed brick per day, is so simple it cannot get out of repair; three hold two gears to drive them constitute the whole machine. It can be seen and described by applying to H. B. FRENCH, Clifton House, Chicago.

WRIGHT'S STEAM PUMPS, BEST IN USE. Double acting piston, from $50 to $500 each.
10 horse power hoisting engines, $1,000.
15-horse power horizontal engines, $950.
18-horse power horizontal engines, $950.
12-horse power vertical engines, $500.
Call at CHICAGO VISE AND TOOL CO., 149 Fulton-st.

WOOD & MANN PORTABLE ENGINES, FULL assortment on hand. Can ship any size on receipt of order, and all kinds of wood and iron working machinery, at ROCHESTER MACHINERY DEPOT CO., 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD tell of business, journeys, marriages, ... absent friends, lost or stolen property; ... cure all diseases or no pay. 130 West Madison-st.

MADAME MICHEL, 537 STATE-ST.

FOREIGN.

Alabama Question.

...Mention Made ...Subject in the Qu... Speech.

...eli Opens the A... the Gladstone G... ernment.

...atter Considered ... Meeting at Washin...

...ccessful Attemp... ...assinate Presid... Thiers.

...ny Will Accept ... ...ony as Part Pay... the War Debt

...nist Refugees ... Barcelona, Spa...

THE ALABAMA CL...

PARLIAMENT—THE QUEEN...

...N, Feb. 6.—Parliament ... to-day, when the Que... as follows:

...and Gentlemen: ... myself of the opportun... ...embling for the dischar... ...duties to renew the ex... ...ies to the Almighty for ... from the most imminen... ...recollection of the prof... ...shown by my loyal ... period of anxiety ... that on Tuesday, the ... to the good and becomin... ...that the blessing thus ... ...edged on behalf of the ... the Metropolitan Cat... ...on it is my desire and ho... ...has been given to provi... ...odations for the member... ...rances of friendship th... powers continue in all r... I need hardly assure ... will, at all times, be stea... the maintenance of the ...

...ave trade, and practices ... ...ubed from slave trading ... ...more than one quarter o... ...to attract the attention ... in the South Sea Islands ... Empire is even now di... ...e practices, and in order ... exemplary prelate ha... ...ence of the baneful conse... ...resented to you for facili... ...ases of this class in Austr... made to increase in ... the counteraction of ... communications have ... ...nment and that of Fr... ...the Commercial Treaty ... ...divergence in the views ... ...d in relation to the ... correspondence has ... ...ment to modify that ... ...th sides, however, ha... ...their earnest desire tha... ...pair the cordiality with ... ...d between the nations ... ...g these subjects to be ... ...bitrators appointed ... ...of Washington, for the ... ...ment in the Alabama ... ...d in Geneva. ... ...tes, large claims a... States, on my ... ...e arbitrators ... ...a friendly ... Government of ... ...y of Germany ... on the San ... and the ... ...Governments have ... Imperial Majesty. The ... ...provision of ... ...ment of the ... ...of Canada awaits th... ...to domestic affairs ... ...with a very ... ...free from serio... ...part of the Kingdom ... advance in agricultur... I am able also to ... ...past experience ... upon the percept... ...both the gravest ... ...ands in Great Britai... ...of the House... ...rincipal estimates for ... have been ... ...ce to be laid before ... not been suitable to ... ...try. The state of the ... ...ble indications of a dec... ...a general prosperous ... ...indications which are ... ...of pauperism not incor... ...Lords and Gentlemen: ... ...to several measures of ... ...terest. ...s ... ...ment of ... educ... ...regulation of mines; ... ...ers ... system; for ... ...r Courts of Justice and ... ...il having for its purpose ... ...to corrupt practices ... ...will be ... ...in Ireland will ... ...legislative provisio... ...of the Sanitary Commi... ...my Lords and Gentlem... apply your well-know... legislation, which, ...ics of modern society, ...ends, and I shall ... Providence, alike on ... and your energy and ... ...stant efforts of the ... ...tes, uphold the righ... of the Empire.

...The opening of ... Parliament. ... of members ... ...ile the customary ... ...be seen in the galler... of the House of Lords ... Lord Chancellor Hat... ...was a full attendance ... of the House of ... body had returned ... the usual bill for the ... University Tests, E...

Donald Dalrimple, me... a resolution, looking ... ...dition of inebriates. ...rick A. Milbank, me... of Yorkshire, gave n... ...ra resolution asking ... ...ers to the sentimen... ...delivered at Newc... ...the recess of Parlia... ...ll then rose and ca... ...use to a paragraph o... ...ce to the arbitrati... He animadverted ... ...ty of Washington, f... ... the Foreign ... ...ville, and the ... In view of ... had been made by the ... at Geneva. Disra... ...the Government was ... it had had given to ... The Royal speech w... and showed, in his ... ...still lacked the ... ...ravity of the quest... ...and the the United ... were greater than ... total conquest. ... and impractical, ... be fatal to the pow... Yet, said Disraeli, ...ot is disposed of in ... Royal speech. ... Gladstone followed ... of Washington itse... ...dy to make every ce... honor, to establish ... ...ies, and to set an ... ...er nations hencefo... ...he Premier, "is ... in connection ... will not admi... ...ingly made a mista... ...ty is the only fair... ...ntation of the treaty... ...rder to the propos... ...rican demands, which ... ...ify, for they were ... extremity of war... ...ional misfortune, ... England in their ... [Cheers.] ... Gladstone conclude... would maintain the ... though in a friend... AN AFTER-DIN... ...DON, Feb. 6.—At the ... Lambeth, last nigh... a speech, referred t... said he scorned ... a Government for ju...

SPIRIT OF THE ...

...YORK, Feb. 6.—A ... "The Times," ... ...nage. The Tre... ...is inoperative, for ... on a perfect und...